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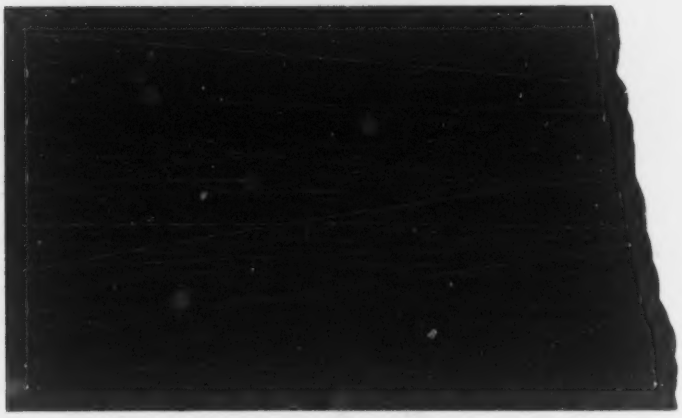

Office of the Attorney General

Criminal Justice Training & Statistics Division

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CRIME IN NORTH DAKOTA: 1984

A Summary of Uniform Crime Report Data

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1985

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Sincere appreciation is extended to the North Dakota sheriffs and chiefs of police for their contributions to the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

INTRODUCTION

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program was established in response to the need for timely, accurate, and reliable reporting of the number and nature of crimes. The data obtained through the UCR Program serve as a set of uniformly defined criminal statistics for inter-agency, interstate, or national comparisons.

Crime in North Dakota, 1984 is the result of a comprehensive analysis of the Uniform Crime Reports. It is intended to serve as a summary of statistics on crime in the counties and State of North Dakota; and to provide legislators, government administrators (state, county, and city), law enforcement officials, the judiciary, and the general public with the most complete, reliable information available on reported criminal activity in North Dakota.

Appreciation is also extended to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation for the use of the data they collected under the UCR Program.

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NORTH DAKOTA CRIME SUMMARY, 1984

-- There were 17,479 index offenses reported in 1984, a decrease of 2.9 percent over the 18,010 index offenses reported in 1983.

-- Violent index crime again totalled to only 2 percent of reported index crime with property crime accounting for the other 98 percent.

-- The index crime rate per 1,000 population was 25.48. The index crime rate fell just under 4 percent from 1983 to 1984.

-- North Dakota's index crime rate has consistently remained at less than one-half of the national rate throughout the past twelve years.

-- Ten counties reported higher countywide index crime rates than the statewide average of 25.48 per 1,000 population. They are: Cass (40.84), Burleigh (40.45), Williams (36.73), Grand Forks (34.94), Ramsey (34.70), Stutsman (32.16), Ward (29.24), Stark (28.98), Richland (28.19), and Morton (26.34).

-- While just over one-half of the state's population is "rural," the rural areas contributed only 22 percent of total reported index crime.

-- Larceny/thefts accounted for 78 percent of reported index crime with 13,682 offenses.

-- Almost 24 percent of total index crime was reported cleared in 1984, a slight increase over the 1983 clearance rate of 23 percent.

-- Law enforcement agencies reported 27,809 arrests in 1984, an arrest rate of 40 per 1,000 population. Twenty-one percent of arrests were persons aged under 18 years.

-- Sixty-two percent (10,802) of all persons reported arrested were aged 18 to 24 years.

-- Over $7.7 million dollars worth of property was reported lost to crime in 1984 with 45 percent of that amount being recovered by law enforcement officials.

NORTH DAKOTA UCR PROGRAM

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program involves the collection, compilation, and analysis of crime and arrest statistics reported by the various local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. 51 sheriffs' departments and the following police departments reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1984: Bismarck, Bowman, Carrington, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Ellendale, Fargo, Grafton, Grand Forks, Harvey, Hazen, Hillsboro, Jamestown, Langdon, Mandan, Mayville, Minot, Rugby, UND, Valley City, Wahpeton, Watford City, West Fargo, and Williston. In addition to the 75 agencies reporting directly, most smaller police departments report to their county sheriff's office for inclusion in that report. Any cities which contract for law enforcement services are accounted for in the report of the contractor agency, usually the county sheriff's department. Counties and cities not reporting any crimes during the period were Griggs County, Lisbon, and Sioux County.

None of the several tribal law enforcement agencies reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1984, nor did the North Dakota Highway Patrol or the National Park Service.

The federal counterpart of the North Dakota UCR Program is the National UCR Program under the direction of the FBI. The UCR Program has been used nationally for many years and in North Dakota for several years to measure the extent, distribution, and fluctuation of crime through a crime index. The crime index is not an absolute measure, but rather an indication of the amount and type of crime occurring in any given jurisdiction. The index is composed of seven crimes recognized as the most serious crimes in our society and the most frequently reported to law enforcement. The seven crimes are subclassified as follows to provide for comparison and contrast amongst types of crime:

Violent Crime:	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
	Rape
	Robbery
	Aggravated Assault
Property Crime:	Burglary
	Larceny
	Motor Vehicle Theft

Federally, a Modified Crime Index is also calculated. This includes arson as the fourth property crime and the eighth index offense. Data on arson is not included in this report; however, a separate report on arson in North Dakota will be available later in the year following assessment of that data.

In the UCR Program, if multiple index offenses are committed, only the most serious is recorded. Prior to an offense becoming recorded in the UCR Program, it must first be brought to the attention of local law enforcement officials and then must be

reported by these local agencies to the UCR Program. Therefore, the UCR Program can only reflect crime indirectly in its reports as the statistics gathered in the Program are based on reported offenses only. No one can state precisely how much crime goes unreported each year. Reporting of crimes depends on several factors, including actual perception of an act as being a crime, the probability of loss of status for reporting (as in cases of rape), and the perceived probability of action on the part of the law enforcement agency contacted.

In 1984, the participating law enforcement agencies were responsible for completing their own crime reports and submitting them monthly to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.* Several types of data are gathered, including:

Offense Data	- The number of known crime index offenses. - Type and value of stolen property. - Additional information on homicides and arsons. - Law enforcement officers killed or assaulted.
Arrest and Clearance Data	- Numbers and types of index offenses cleared. - Numbers and types of index offenses cleared involving juveniles. - Numbers of persons arrested by offense. - Characteristics (age, sex, race) of persons arrested.

To allow for comparison among several geographic and/or jurisdictional areas with differing populations, or to allow comparison across time of an area undergoing population fluctuations, the UCR Program provides for the calculations of crime rates to remove any potential biases created by population differences. Since a rate relates the incidence of activity to population, it is possible to measure annual fluctuations in criminal activity by comparing rates of crime reported in any given year with those reported in other years. Federally, UCR crime index rates are calculated based on the number of reported offenses per 100,000 population. Since North Dakota is a rural state with a relatively small population, this report will present crime rates per 1,000 population:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Known Offenses}}{\text{Population}} \times 1{,}000 = \text{Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population}$$

In order to directly compare the data presented here with data from other states or federal data, one would simply move the

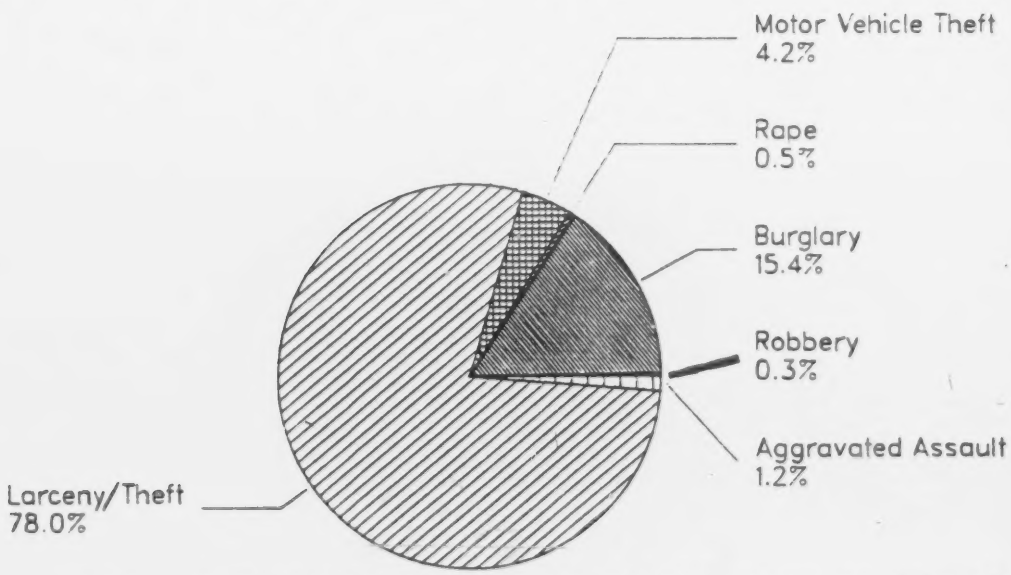
*Samples of the forms used by local law enforcement agencies can be found in Appendix A.

decimal point two places to the right to show the crime rate per 100,000 population as it is shown in those reports.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Property Crime and Violent Crime

Property crimes (burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft) accounted for approximately 98 percent of total reported index crime in North Dakota in 1984 with the four violent index offenses (murder/non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) making up the remaining 2 percent. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the past several years. Nationally, however, approximately 10 percent of the index crimes reported are violent. North Dakota has not only maintained a crime rate of only approximately one-half of the national average, but also, within that lower rate, has maintained a small percentage of violent crime. The proportion of each index offense to the total number of reported index offenses in North Dakota in 1984 was:



The proportion of Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter to the total number of reported index offenses was barely 0.1%. Consequently, the pie slice representing this index offense was too small for the graphics printer to recognize.

Property crimes, including burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft, totaled 17,118 reported incidents in 1984: 527, or 3 percent less than were reported in 1983. The statewide statistics indicate, however, that there was a decrease of 1,290 property crimes reported in the western one-third of North Dakota, while jurisdictions in the eastern two-thirds of the state recorded an increase of 763 property offenses when compared to 1983. This indicates a marked difference between the 18 western-most counties in the state, generally, and the rest of the state. In this western region, reported property crimes decreased 23 percent over the previous year, while the remainder of the state experienced an overall 6 percent increase in reported property offenses.

All counties in the western one-third of the state did not contribute to this decrease, nor did all of the major reporting cities in that area show an increase over the 1983 statistics. Likewise, all reporting jurisdictions in the eastern two-thirds of the state did not experience increases in property crime activity. The statistics indicate general tendencies for the two areas for 1984.

Violent crimes, by contrast, were reported 1.1 percent less frequently in 1984 than in the previous year; however, all of that decrease occurred in the western two-thirds of the state. There were a total of 361 of these offenses reported throughout North Dakota in 1984, 4 less than were reported in 1983.

In recent years, the western part of the state has been decreasing the percentage of total statewide property offenses attributable to its participating law enforcement agencies. In 1977, for instance, these 18 western counties, with 30 percent of the state's population, reported 23 percent of total property crimes in the state; in 1980, 26 percent; and in 1981, 29 percent. However, in 1984, there is a marked decrease in the percentage of statewide property offenses attributed to the western parts of the state, the total being only 25 percent.

As is demonstrated by the 1984 decrease in violent crime reports, North Dakota will undoubtedly maintain the lowest violent crime rate in the nation. Also, as is traditional, violent crimes reported in North Dakota represent only about 2 percent of all reported crimes. Nationally, 10 percent of all crimes reported are in the violent category.

With regard to specific offenses, there was an increase across the state in reported rape offenses, from 84 in 1983 to 87 in 1984 (although the western portion of the state reported 7 less than in 1983). There were 50 robberies in 1984, and 212 serious assaults, compared to 53 robberies and 211 assaults in 1983. The number of robberies and assaults, however, when compared to the 1977 statistics, show significant decreases. In 1977, 87 robberies and 285 assaults were reported.

Burglary decreased by 8 percent in 1984, going from 2,933 to 2,697 reported cases. This net decrease of 236 reported burglary

offenses results from both the counties in the western one-third of the state reporting 105 fewer burglaries than in 1983, and the other two-thirds of the state reporting 131 fewer burglaries than in 1983 also. Larceny/theft is the largest UCR category. It includes such crimes as shoplifting, thefts of articles from automobiles, and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and thefts from buildings and coin operated machines. There were 13,682 of these crimes reported in 1984 and 13,845 in 1983, a net decrease of 163 offenses. But, as a region, the eastern two-thirds of the state reported 927 cases over the 1983 figure, while the western one-third of the state reported 1,090 fewer offenses than in 1983. This indicates disproportionate increases being reported by at least some of the agencies in the eastern part of the state.

Motor vehicle thefts decreased substantially in western North Dakota during 1984, and decreased slightly overall in the rest of the state for a total reduction of 15 percent. There were 739 thefts of motor vehicles reported in 1984, compared to 867 in 1983. This net reduction is derived from both a decrease of 95 motor vehicle thefts in western North Dakota and a decrease of 33 in the rest of the state from 1983 to 1984.

There were 17,479 index offenses reported in 1984 in North Dakota. This represents a decrease of 2.9 percent over the 18,010 offenses reported in 1983. There was an increase of 41 percent in the number of offenses reported from 1971 to 1984. In 1971, there were 12,440 crime index offenses reported in North Dakota while by 1984, this figure had risen to 17,479.

Since North Dakota's population also has undergone a series of changes during this period, a year-to-year comparison of number of offenses does not necessarily produce a complete, accurate assessment of the changing level of crime in the 13 years since 1971. A rate of crime, based on population, is shown in Table I. Looking at that table, it becomes obvious that the crime index rate has not always correspondingly increased with increases in total numbers of offenses, since population has also fluctuated.

TABLE I

Crime Index Offenses: Percent Change in Crime Rate
North Dakota, 1971-1984

Year	Population[1]	Crime Index Offenses Number	Crime Index Offenses Rate[2]	Percent Change in Rate
1971	627,000	12,440[3]	19.84	
1972	631,000	12,563[3]	19.91	0.4%
1973	632,000	13,302	21.05	5.7
1974	634,000	13,760	21.70	3.1
1975	638,000	14,841	23.26	7.2
1976	645,000	16,162	25.06	7.7
1977	649,000	16,205	24.97	-3.6
1978	651,000	15,595	23.96	-4.0
1979	652,000	17,931	27.50	14.8
1980	652,700	19,324	29.61	7.7
1981	652,200	19,681	30.18	1.9
1982	670,000	17,601	26.27	-13.0
1983	680,000	18,007	26.48	0.8
1984	686,000	17,479	25.48	-3.9

[1]Population figures used here are newly revised annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census. These figures were revised using both the 1970 and 1980 Census counts.

[2]Rate is calculated as the number of crimes reported per 1,000 population. See section entitled "North Dakota UCR Program" at the beginning of this report for a more complete explanation.

[3]Prior to 1973, the larceny/theft category among the seven index crimes included only those offenses $50.00 and over. In 1973, this category was expanded to include all larceny theft without regard to dollar value. These figures have been adjusted to include an estimate of larceny/theft offenses under $50.00

The largest increase since 1971 in the annual crime index rate in North Dakota occurred in 1979 with an increase of over 14 percent while the most substantial decrease showed in 1982. The reasons for these fluctuations cannot be pinpointed exactly. It is important to remember that these statistics reflect crime only indirectly as they are based on reported offenses. Some flucuation may occur as a result of a change in the reporting habits of citizens and/or law enforcement agencies. Persons may be encouraged to report offenses through various prevention and awareness programs. Another potential variable in the relative accuracy of these statistics is the perceived probability of action on the part of law enforcement. Table II presents the annual index crime rates in terms of the percent of change (increase or decrease) between 1984 and each of the previous ten years. Although there has been some change in the state's crime index rate each year, it has consistently remained at only approximately one-half of the national crime rate.

TABLE II

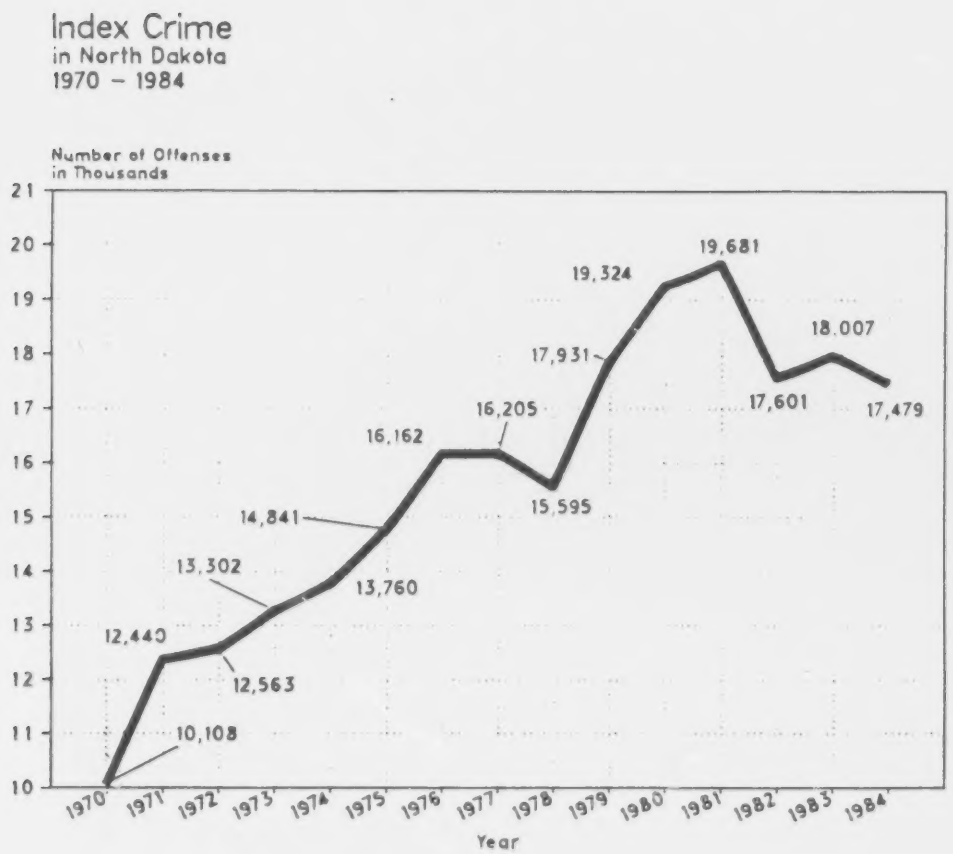
Percent Change in Index Crime Rate
North Dakota, 1971-1984

Base Year	Crime Rate[1] During Base Year	Percent Change From Base Year
1971	19.84	0%
1972	19.91	0.4
1973	21.05	6
1974	21.70	9
1975	23.26	17
1976	25.06	26
1977	24.97	26
1978	23.96	21
1979	27.50	39
1980	29.61	49
1981	30.18	52
1982	26.27	32
1983	26.48	33
1984	25.48	28

[1]Rate calculated per 1,000 population. For a complete explanation of crime rates, see section entitled "North Dakota UCR Program."

Figure I presents a graph of a 15-year trend of reported index crimes in North Dakota (1970 through 1984). As indicated, 1981 represents the largest number of offenses listed in this report. From 1981 to 1984, a slight decrease overall in the number of offenses appears.

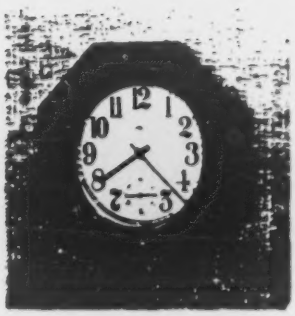
FIGURE I



Another way to review the changes in the number of index offenses reported in North Dakota over the past several years utilizes an annual crime clock. This mode of display should not be construed to imply a regularity in the commission of crime but rather as an attempt to represent an annual ratio of crime to fixed crime intervals by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the index offenses.

FIGURE II

North Dakota Crime Clock 1984



one MAJOR CRIME every 30 min. 9 sec.

one VIOLENT CRIME every 24 hours

one MURDER every 30 days

one FORCIBLE RAPE every 4 days

one ROBBERY every 7 days

one AGGRAVATED ASSAULT every 1 day 17 hrs.

one PROPERTY CRIME every 30 min. 44 sec.

one BURGLARY every 3 hrs. 15 min.

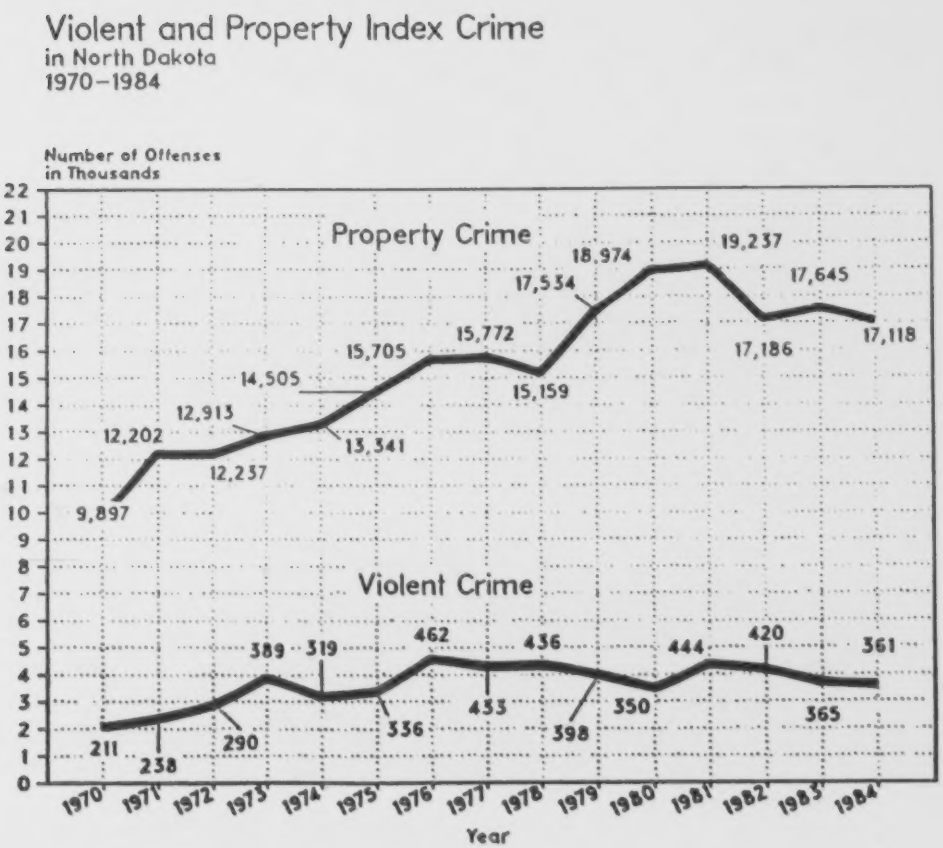
one LARCENY-THEFT every 38 min. 26 sec.

one MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT every 11 hrs. 52 min.

For a discussion of crime by location, see the section of this report entitled "Index Crimes by Contributor."

Figure III presents a graph showing actual numbers of reported violent and property index crimes annually for the past 15 years. As expected, property crime totals are much larger than the violent crime totals. Violent crime totals have experienced a yearly decline in the period 1981 to 1984. Property crime totals also have, with the exception of 1983, experienced a slight overall decrease from 1981 to 1984.

FIGURE III

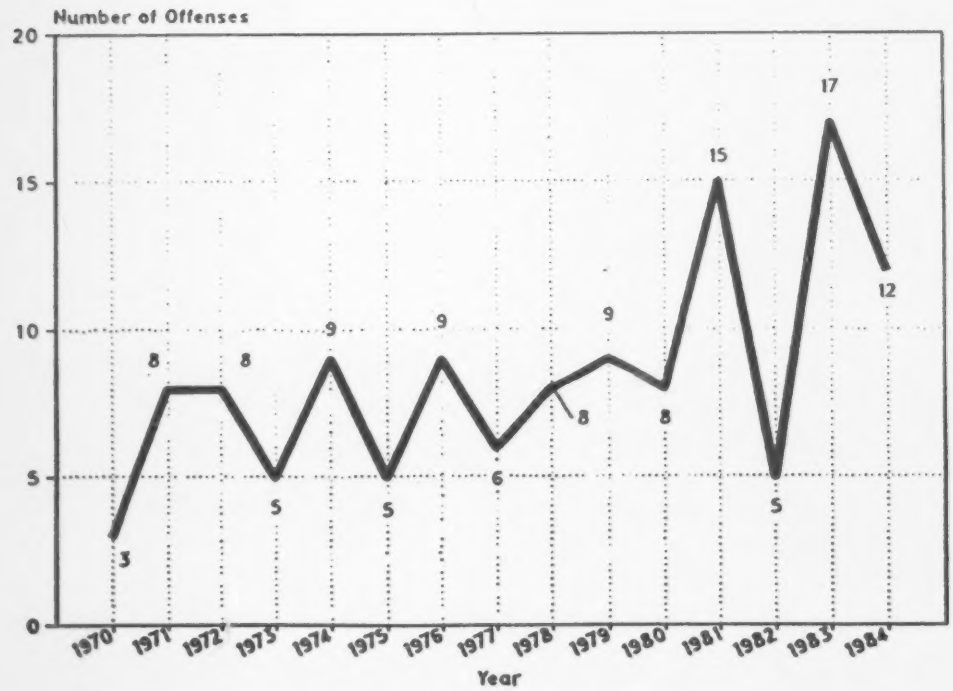


The rate per 1,000 population for murder/non-negligent manslaughter in North Dakota was 2.2 in 1984 as compared to 2.5 in 1983.

Figure IV presents a fifteen-year trend for murder/non-negligent manslaughter in North Dakota. While the total number of offenses fluctuates yearly, the greatest changes were experienced in 1982 and 1983. The total number of murder/non-negligent manslaughter offenses dropped 67 percent from 1981 to 1982, from 15 to 5 offenses. Subsequently, in 1983, the number of offenses increased 240 percent from 1982, from 5 to 17 total offenses.

FIGURE IV

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
in North Dakota
1970-1984



The actual numbers of reported incidents of each of the seven crime index offenses are shown in Table III. Property crimes totaled to 17,118 offenses in 1984, a 3 percent decrease over the 17,645 reported in 1983. Larceny/thefts accounted for 80 percent of the reported property crimes and 78 percent of all index crime with 13,682 incidents. The 2,697 burglaries reported statewide in 1984 amounted to 16 percent of the total property index offenses while the 739 motor vehicle thefts made up the remaining 4 percent of the property crime total.

TABLE III

Index Offenses Reported Statewide
by Offense
North Dakota, 1984

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	12
Rape	87
Robbery[1]	50
Aggravated Assault	212
Violent Crime Subtotal	361
Burglary	2,697
Larceny/Theft	13,682
Motor Vehicle Theft	739
Property Crime Subtotal	17,118
Total Index Offenses	17,479

There were 361 violent index offenses reported statewide in 1984, 4 less than in the previous year. The 212 aggravated assaults totaled to 59 percent of the reported violent index offenses but only 1.2 percent of all reported index crime. (As previously stated, all violent crime accounts for only about 2 percent of

total reported index crime in North Dakota.) The 50 robberies made up 14 percent of reported violent index crime while the 87 reported rapes accounted for 24 percent. The remaining 3 percent of total reported violent crimes were murder/non-negligent manslaughter, of which 12 cases were reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1984.

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter - Defined as the "willful killing of one human being by another"; these offenses do not include deaths caused by gross negligence but include all others which are not the result of physical illness, accident, or suicide.

There were 12 murders/non-negligent manslaughters reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1984. Table IV summarizes the circumstances of these crimes.

TABLE IV

Characteristics of Murders/Non-Negligent Manslaughters
North Dakota, 1984

Location and Date of Incident	Victim(s) Age	Victim(s) Sex	Assailant(s) Age	Assailant(s) Sex	Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Assailant	Circumstances
Pierce County January 1 (Balta)	35	F	34	M	Shotgun	Ex-wife	Ex-husband shot the victim, then attempted suicide.
Jamestown January 7	26 10 mos.	F M	23	M	Strangulation	Girlfriend Son	The victims were strangled with a nylon cord by the offender, who then shot himself.
Morton County February	25	M	27	M	Handgun & Rifle	Friend	Three men were drinking in a farmhouse. The victim was killed, apparently by one man, then subsequently shot by both.
Williams County June 10	22	F	22	M	Strangulation	Wife	Domestic dispute. Victim's body was found in a ditch.
Bismarck September 8	28	M	21	M	Rifle	Brother	Victim was working on a truck when the brother walked in and shot him.
Minot September	5	M	14	M	Drowning	Brother	The victim was held under water in a bathtub by the 14-year-old brother.
Fargo September 15	37	F	46	M	Drowning	Friend	The victim was beaten, strangled, and raped before she was thrown in the river to drown. Death was initially called suicide by authorities until the victim's family succeeded in having an autopsy performed.
Grand Forks	33 8 2 7 mos.	F F M F	33	M	Handgun	Wife Daughter Son Daughter	Victims were shot by the husband and father who had a history of family violence and had been ordered by the court to stay away from wife and children.

See Appendix D for information about murder/non-negligent manslaughter by reporting jurisdictions. For information on arrests and clearances concerning these offenses, see the sections of this report under these titles.

Forcible Rape - The UCR Program defines forcible rape as the "carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Assaults and attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included. Carnal abuse, rape without force (statutory rape), and other sex offenses are not included.

There were 87 forcible rape incidents reported in North Dakota in 1984, an increase from the 84 reported in 1983. Rape was one of two violent index offenses to show an increase in number of incidents reported. Aggravated assault, discussed later, showed the other increase. Sixty-seven percent (58 incidents) were rapes by force while the remaining 29 incidents were reported as assaults with intent to rape.

FIGURE V

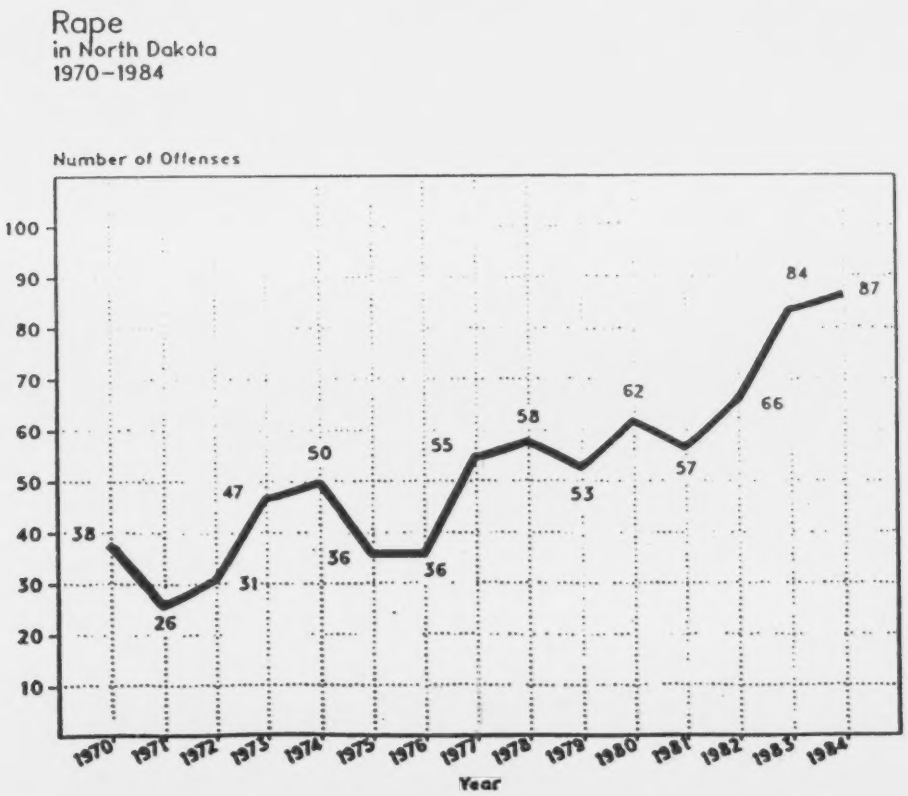


Figure V, on the previous page, shows the actual number of reported rapes annually from 1970 through 1984. As indicated, a continued gradually rising trend has been experienced since 1981.

Rape is recognized as one of the most under-reported of all index offenses, primarily because of the victims' fear of their assailants and their embarrassment over the incidents. It is difficult to establish a rate of occurrence for forcible rape since due to societal constraints the number of unreported incidents may be as great or greater in any given year than the number of reported offenses.

Since by UCR definition the victims of rape are always female, a rate of occurrence for reported rapes is calculated based only on the female population. The population of North Dakota for 1984 was listed at 686,000. The number of females living in the state was estimated by halving this figure, giving an at-risk population of 343,000 females. There were .25 rapes reported per 1,000 females, or 25.4 rapes per 100,000 females in 1984, as compared with 25.1 reported per 100,000 population in 1983. The FBI's nationwide UCR statistics reported a rate for rape of 35.7 per 100,000 females in 1984.

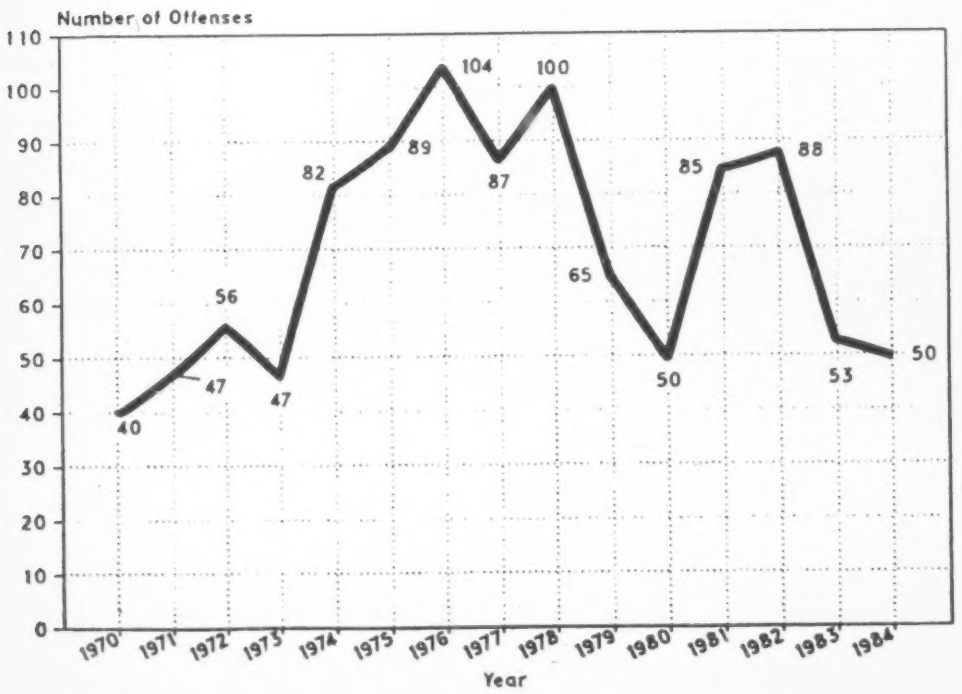
There was a total of $15.00 of property reported stolen in connection with rapes. The section of this report entitled "Property Loss to Crime" provides additional information and comparisons with losses due to other offense types.

Robbery - Defined as "the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, threat of force or violence, and/or putting the victim into a state of fear."

As with each of the violent index offense categories in North Dakota, the actual number of robberies reported is comparatively low. Figure VI graphs the actual number of robberies reported in the state annually from 1970 through 1984. There were 50 robberies reported in 1984 as compared with 53 in 1983 and 40 in 1970. Almost every year there have been significant changes in the number of offenses. Most particularly, 1974 and 1979 have shown a large increase and a large decrease respectively.

FIGURE VI

Robbery
in North Dakota
1970–1984



Fifty of the 87 reported rapes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 1984 for clearance rate of 58 percent. In 1983, 51 of the 84 reported incidents were cleared for a rate of 61 percent. There were 47 arrests reported for rape in 1984.

Thirteen of these were arrests of juveniles, and the other 34 were of adult males. More information on arrests and clearances is available in the section of this report so entitled.

Statewide, reported rapes accounted for only 0.5 percent of total index crime and 24 percent of reported violent index crime. The only offense-types to hold smaller percentages of reported index crime were murder/non-negligent manslaughter and robbery.

Predictably, most reported rapes occurred in the more populated cities and their surrounding counties. For information on the number and rates of rapes reported by any specific jurisdiction, see Appendix D, "Index Offenses by Jurisdiction."

The UCR Program categorizes robberies both by type of weapon used and by type of victim (i.e., individual, commercial, household, etc.). Table V provides a breakdown of reported robberies by type of weapon. Forty-two percent, or 21 of the reported robberies involved the use of hands, fists, etc., as weapons and approximately another 30 percent, or 15, involved the use of firearms. In both 1982 and 1983, the personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) also accounted for over 40 percent of weapons used in robberies, with firearms over 24 percent in both years. Nationally, the breakdown by type of weapon used in robberies also shows personal weapons as the largest category followed by firearms.

TABLE V

Robbery by Type of Weapon Used
North Dakota, 1984

Type of Weapon	Number of Reported Incidents	Percent of Total Reported Robbery Offenses
Firearm	14	28%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	9	18%
Hands, Fists, etc.	21	42%
Other Weapons	6	12%
TOTAL	50	100%

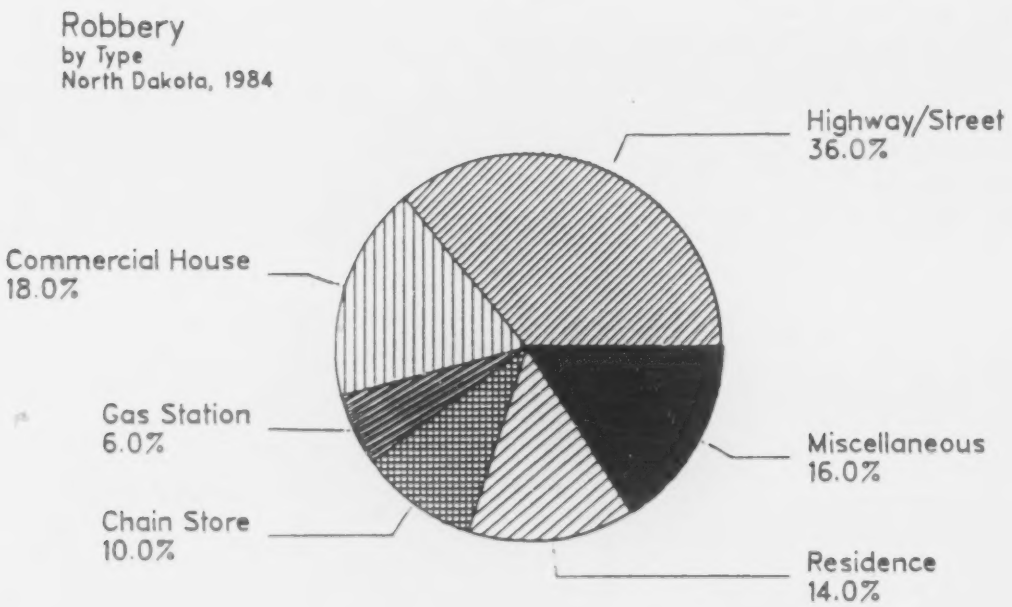
The robbery rate was .07 per 1,000 persons or 7 per 100,000 population in North Dakota in 1984 as compared with 7.9 per 100,000 population in 1983. Nationally, the 1984 rate was 205 per 100,000 inhabitants. See Appendix D for individual jurisdictions' robbery rates.

The clearance rate for robberies went from 57 percent in 1983 to 38 percent in 1984. As stated previously, the number of reported robberies declined during this time. There were 19 incidents of robberies cleared by arrest in 1984 as compared to 30 incidents cleared in 1983. For information comparing clearance rates for robbery with those of other index offenses, see the section of this report entitled, "Clearances."

There were 32 arrests reported for robbery in North Dakota in 1984; 27 males and 5 females. Thirty of the 32 persons were adults while the other 2 were under 18 years of age. For further information on arrests for robbery as compared with other offenses, see "Arrests" in this report.

Figure VII presents a breakdown of reported robberies by type of victim. Thirty-six percent (18 incidents) of reported robberies were highway/street (i.e., the individual "stick up"). Almost 20 percent (9 incidents) were of commercial houses with the remainder being divided among several categories.

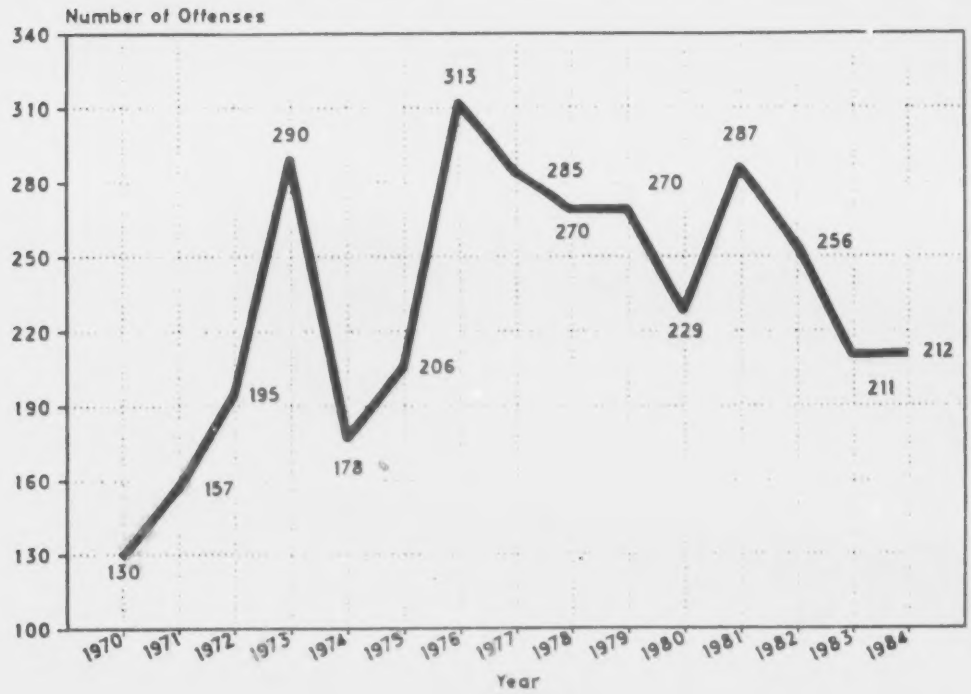
FIGURE VII



The value of property reported taken in robberies in North Dakota in 1984 was $19,923 ($50,590 was reported taken in robberies in 1983). Nationally, the value of property stolen during robberies was estimated at $295 million. See section on Property Loss for further information.

Figure VIII illustrates the generally rising trend created by graphing actual numbers of aggravated assaults reported annually from 1970 through 1984.

FIGURE VIII

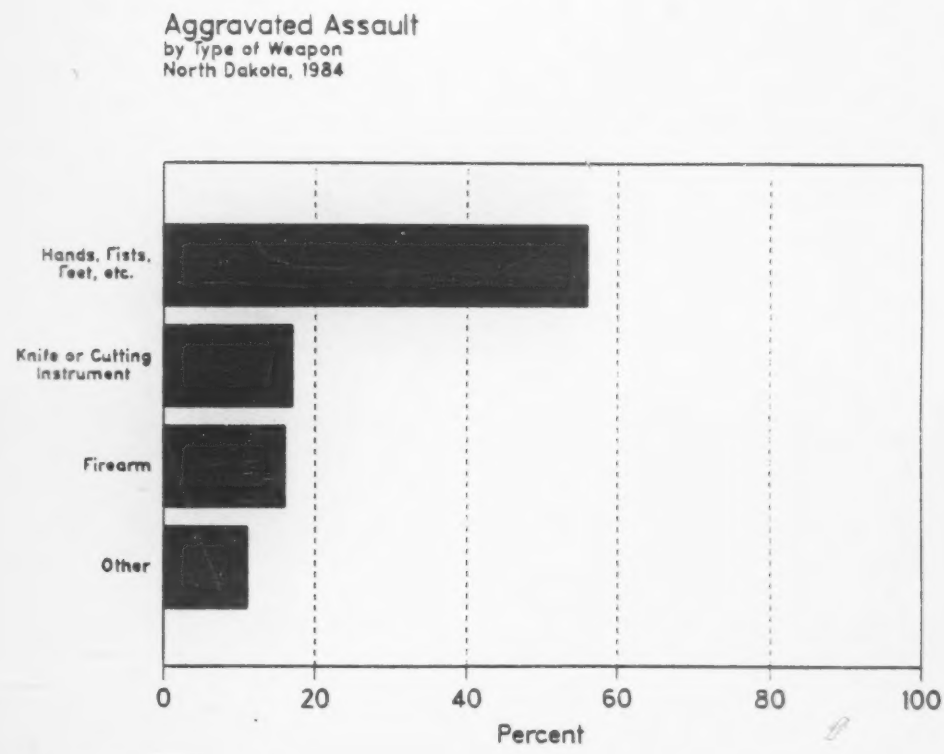


Aggravated Assault - The UCR Program defines aggravated assault as "any unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury." This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necesssary that an injury result when a weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

There are 212 aggravated assaults reported in North Dakota in 1984; up from 211 in 1983. The aggravated assault rate was 0.3 per 1,000 individuals or 31 per 100,000 population in North Dakota in 1984 as compared with 31.5 per 100,000 in 1983. Nationally, the aggravated assault rate in 1984 was 290 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Assaults are characterized by type of weapon in Figure IX. Over one-half of all reported aggravated assaults in North Dakota in 1984 involved the use of hands, fists, feet, etc., as the weapon. Knives or cutting instruments were the next most frequently reported weapon with 17 percent of reported offenses, followed by firearms with 16 percent. In contrast nationally only about one-quarter of aggravated assaults use personal weapons, such as fists, while slightly less than one-half involve firearms or knives.

FIGURE IX



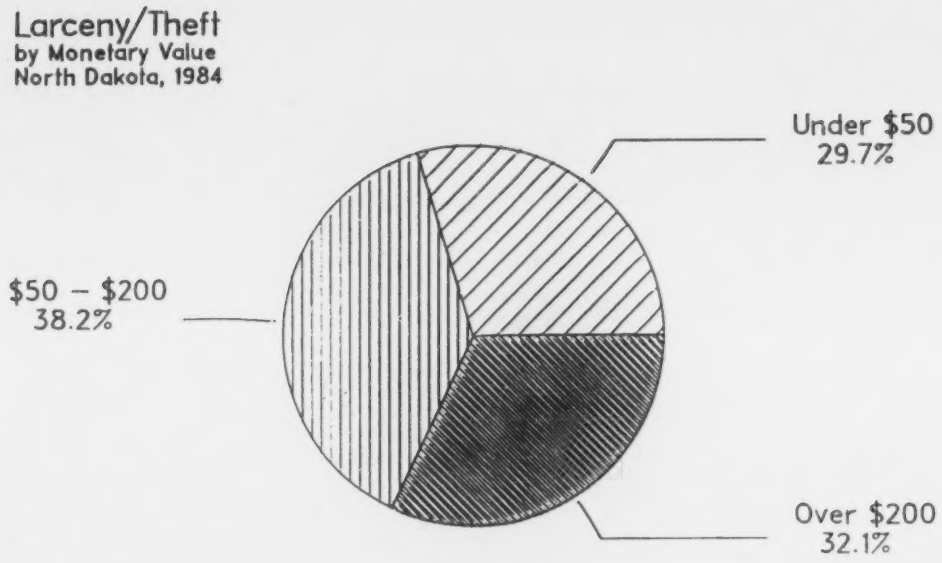
For further information on aggravated assaults, see the sections on Clearance and Arrests, and Appendix D which presents offenses by reporting jurisdiction.

Larceny/Theft The UCR Program defines larceny/theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs. The UCR definition of larceny/theft does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category for crime reporting purposes inasmuch as it is a separate crime index offense.

There were 13,682 larceny/thefts reported in North Dakota in 1984, only a 1.2 percent decrease over the 13,845 such offenses reported in 1983. The larceny/theft rate was 19.9 per 1,000 population in 1984, or 1,994 per 100,000. Larceny/thefts accounted for 80 percent of reported property index offenses and over 78 percent of all reported index offenses.

Larceny/thefts are subclassified by the value involved as illustrated by Figure X on the next page. As in 1983, the majority of larceny/thefts reported in 1984 involved $50 - $200 worth of property, although none of the three cost categories show greatly reduced numbers as compared with the other two.

FIGURE X



In 1984, initial property losses to larceny/theft were reported at $3,744,316, $69,451 less than the $3,813,767 reported in 1983, a 1.8 percent decrease. While a portion of the stolen goods is recovered, the relatively low clearance rate for larceny/thefts and the frequent absence of owner identification on recovered property indicate that the overall loss due to this type of criminal activity is not substantially reduced. For more information on clearances and value of stolen property, see sections of this report with those titles.

A percentage distribution of reported larceny/thefts by type is presented in Table VI on the next page. The largest single category of reported larceny/theft was motor vehicle parts and accessories at nearly 20 percent. Approximately one-fifth of all larceny/thefts reported in North Dakota fall into a miscellaneous category according to federal definitions -- thefts of farm equipment are included here which may partially explain the fact that approximately one-third of total dollar value of stolen property due to larceny/theft is found in this category.

Larceny/thefts amounted to 48 percent of the total value of reported stolen property, with over 2,019 thefts of bicycles reported for an initial loss of over $251,488. The over 1,702 reported shoplifting offenses resulted in an initial loss of over $56,605. This figure is probably low as it is suspected that this offense may be greatly under-reported since it is most often dependent upon apprehension of the offenders.

Although actual numbers of larceny/thefts fell from 13,904 in 1983 to 13,682 in 1984, the dollar value of losses decreased by $69,465 or 2 percent. The average dollar value per offense also decreased, from $492 in 1983 to $448 in 1984.

The value of property stolen in burglaries also decreased by 24 percent from 1983 to 1984 with average dollar value per offense dropping from $574 in 1983 to $480 in 1984.

TABLE VI

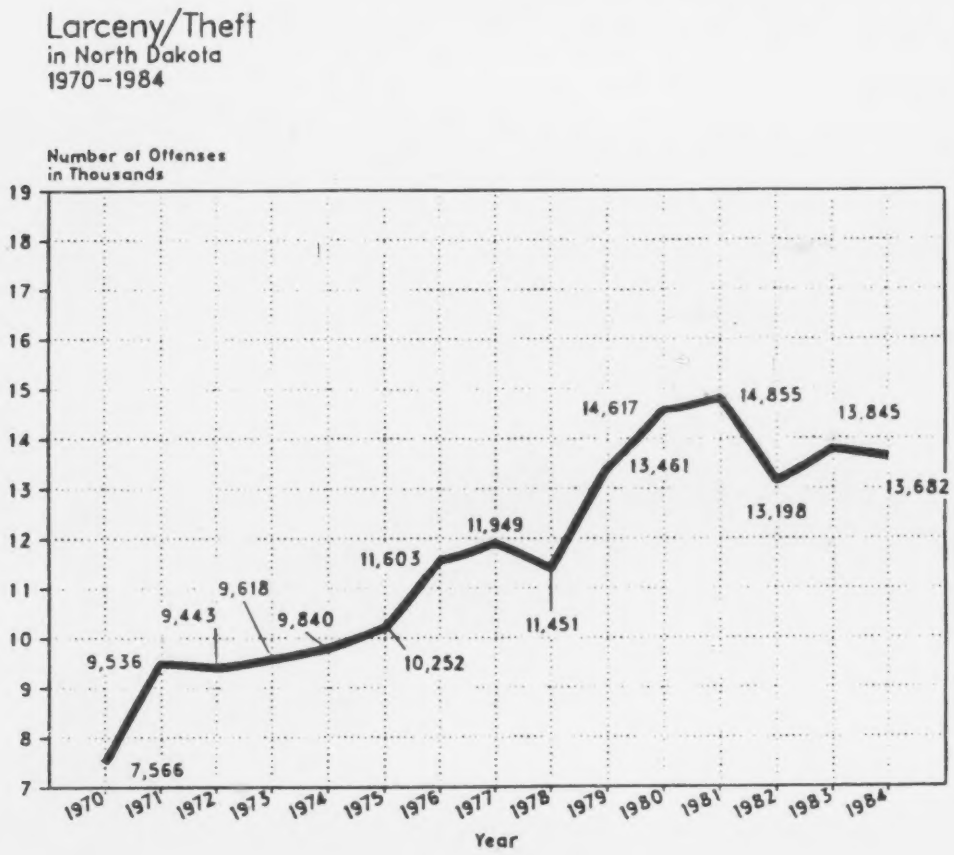
Larceny/Theft by Type of Property
North Dakota, 1984

Type of Larceny	Number of Incidents	Percent of Total Larcenies
Motor Vehicle Accessories	2,662	19.48%
From Buildings	2,175	15.91%
Bicycles	2,019	14.78%
From Motor Vehicles	2,041	14.93%
Shoplifting	1,702	12.45%
From Coin-Operated Machines	131	0.96%
Purse-Snatching	28	0.21%
Pocket-Picking	11	0.08%
All Other	2,898	21.20%
Total	13,667*	100.00%

*This total does not agree with the total in previous tables due to a computer discrepancy.

The trend in number of reported larceny/thefts in North Dakota from 1970 through 1983 is illustrated in Figure XI. This trend has been generally rising as reported offenses nearly doubled in number during these 15 years.

FIGURE XI



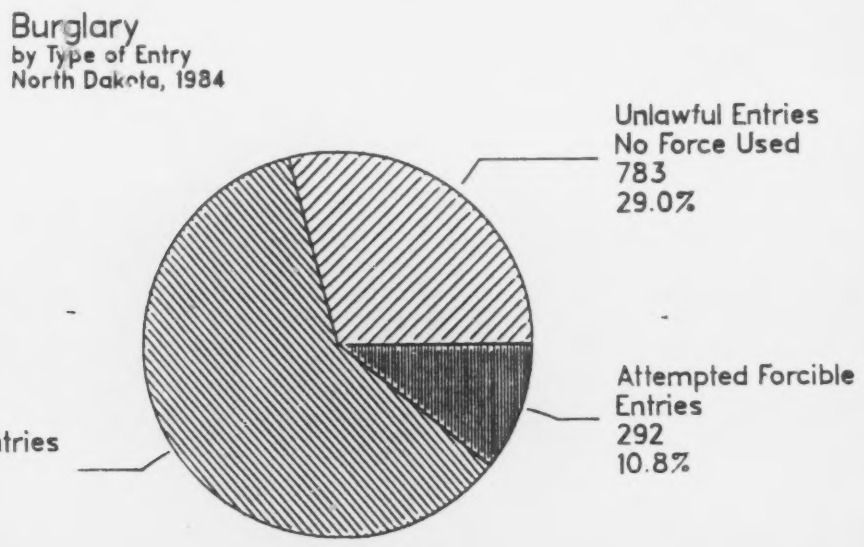
See Appendix D for information on numbers of larcenies reported by individual jurisdictions and rates of occurrence.

Burglary - Defined in the UCR Program as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft; the use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as a burglary.

The 2,697 burglaries reported in North Dakota in 1984 represented an 8 percent decrease over the 1983 total of 2,933 reported burglaries. Burglaries again represented only 15.4 percent of reported property crime in North Dakota. Nationally, burglaries accounted for approximately one-fourth of reported property crimes in 1984.

The UCR Program subclassifies burglaries into forcible entries, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. Figure XII illustrates the proportion of total burglaries reported in North Dakota in 1984 by subclassification. These percentages changed only slightly from those found in 1983.

FIGURE XII



Burglary represents a substantial financial loss to North Dakota citizens annually. Losses to burglary decreased by 24 percent from $1,690,434 reported in 1983 to $1,292,248 in 1984. some of this is eventually recovered by law enforcement agencies; however, clearance rates for property crimes such as burglary show that only about one-fifth of the reported losses are recovered annually. For further information, refer to the sections of this report describing Clearances and Value of Property Loss.

The UCR Program also subclassifies burglary by time and place of occurrence. Table VII presents this breakdown.

Just over one-half (55) of reported burglaries were of residences. The 1980 census reported 258,763 housing units (occupied and vacant) statewide. Using this figure to calculate a residential burglary rate, there were 5.8 burglaries per 1,000 residences in 1984 as compared with 6.2 in 1983.

TABLE VII

Burglary by Location and Time of Occurrence
North Dakota, 1984

	Residence	Nonresidence	Total
Night	625	892	1,517
Day	245	69	314
Unknown	618	241	859
Total	1,488	1,202	2,690*

*This total does not agree with the total in previous tables due to a computer discrepancy.

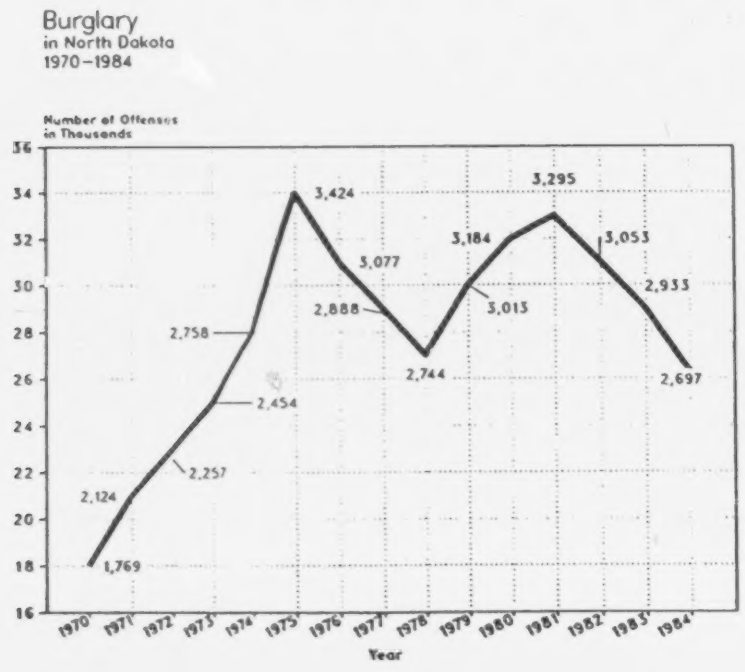
CLEARANCES

As in previous years, in 1984, the majority of burglaries (56%) occurred at night with 74 percent of known non-residential and 42 percent of known residential incidents reported as occurring in the night.

Using a burglary rate based on population to indicate a given individual's chance of being involved as the victim of a burglary, the North Dakota rate was 3.9 per 1,000 population as compared with 4.4 per 1,000 in 1983.

The graph in Figure XIII shows total reported burglaries annually from 1970 through 1984.

FIGURE XIII



For information on numbers of reported burglaries and burglary rates in individual jurisdictions, see Appendix D.

Motor Vehicle Theft - The UCR Program defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, and construction equipment are not included in this category but are reported in the larceny/theft category. Persons having lawful access and taking motor vehicles temporarily are excluded.

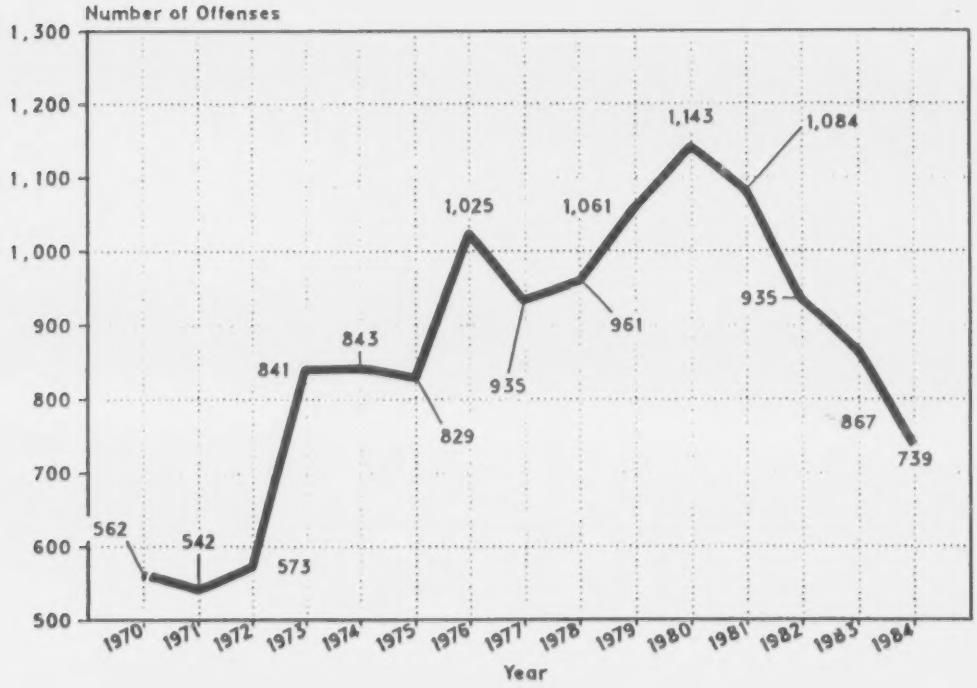
Motor vehicle thefts decreased 15 percent from the 867 offenses reported in 1983 to the 739 reported in 1984. The North Dakota Motor Vehicle Department reported 745,386 vehicles registered in the state in 1984 for a motor vehicle theft rate of 1.0 per 1,000 motor vehicles. Stated another way, one of every 1,009 registered vehicles was reported stolen in North Dakota in 1984. In 1983, an estimated average of one of every 831 registered motor vehicles was reported stolen in North Dakota.

Figure XIV seen on the next page illustrates the trend taken by motor vehicle theft from the 1970-1984. The trend has been generally rising until 1980, but since then has seen a continual yearly decline, as shown in the graph. Appendix D provides information on the number and a rate of motor vehicle theft based on population for each reporting jurisdiction in the state.

Of the 739 motor vehicles reported stolen in North Dakota in 1984, there were 621 (84%) recovered. A total of 471 of these vehicles were reported recovered within the same jurisdiction in which they were stolen, while an additional 150 were recovered in other jurisdictions. North Dakota law enforcement agencies also recovered 51 vehicles reported stolen in jurisdictions outside North Dakota. The section of this report entitled "Clearances" provides additional information.

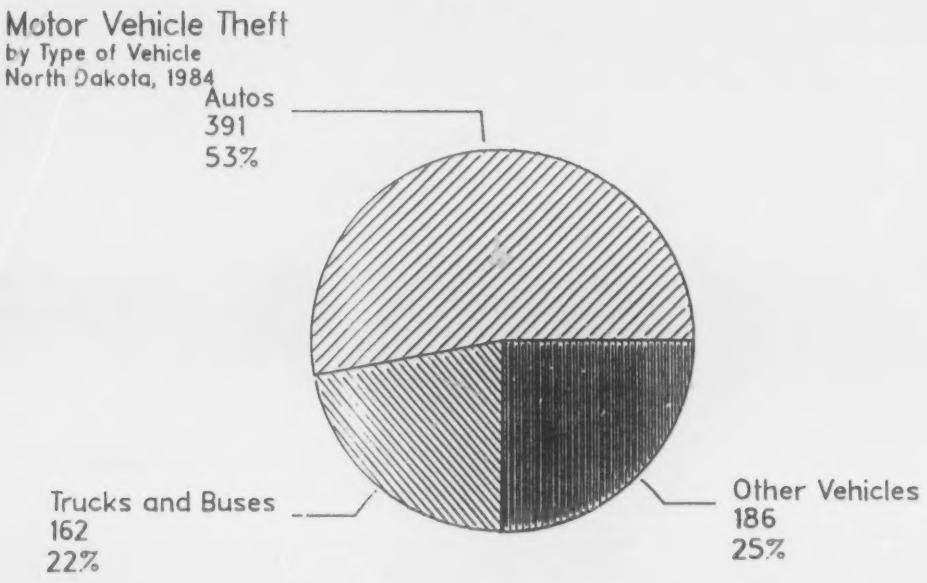
FIGURE XIV

Motor Vehicle Theft
in North Dakota
1970–1984



The UCR Program subclassifies motor vehicle theft by type of vehicle. Figure XV compares the number of automobiles reported stolen with the number of trucks and buses and with other vehicles. The "Other Vehicle" category in the diagram includes all other motor vehicles as limited by the UCR Program definition of motor vehicle theft. Examples of these include snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, etc.

FIGURE XV



Motor vehicle theft is also an expensive offense. In 1984, vehicles valued at $2,686,550 were reported stolen in North Dakota. for more information on value of stolen property, see the section of this report with that title.

Generally, a crime is "cleared" when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, has sufficient evidence to charge, and actually takes him into custody. In exceptional instances, crimes may be cleared when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes taking the offender into custody. Examples of exceptional clearances include the death of an offender (suicide, deathbed confession, etc.) or the refusal of a victim to prosecute after an offender is identified. It should be noted that the arrest of one person may clear several crimes and, conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

Almost 24 percent of reported crimes were cleared in North Dakota in 1984. This figure has remained relatively stable throughout the past eight years as seen in Table VIII. Nationally, the clearance rate has remained somewhat lower than that of North Dakota during this same period.

TABLE VIII

Index Offenses Cleared
North Dakota, 1977-1984

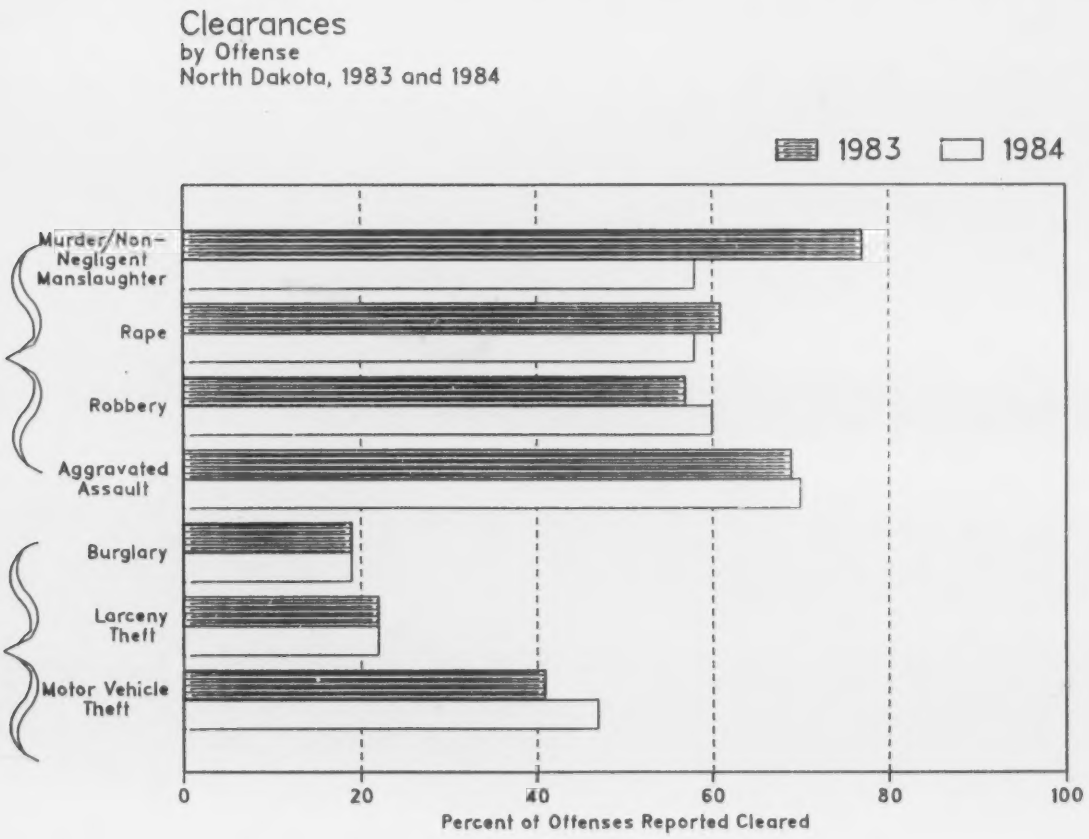
Year	Number of Index Offenses Reported	Number of Index Offenses Reported Cleared	Percent Cleared
1977	16,205	4,066	25.0%
1978	15,595	3,969	25.4%
1979	17,931	4,139	23.1%
1980	19,324	4,085	21.2%
1981	19,681	4,600	23.4%
1982	17,601	4,084	23.2%
1983	18,007	4,147	23.0%
1984	17,479	4,138	23.7%

In discussing clearance rates, it is important to remember that clearances are based on offenses known to law enforcement agencies. Since some offenses are less likely to be reported than others, actual clearance rates for those offenses might be found to be considerably different if all incidents were reported.

Clearances for crimes against property are generally lower than those for violent crimes. It is assumed that this is the result of several factors, including the facts that more intense investigative efforts are often afforded to violent crimes and that there seem to be fewer available witnesses who can identify the perpetrators in instances of property crime.

In North Dakota, 62 percent of violent index crimes reported to the UCR Program were cleared in 1984. Clearances for violent crimes ranged from 60 percent for robbery to 58 percent for murder/non-negligent manslaughter. (See Figure XVI.) In contrast, only 23 percent of property index crimes were reported cleared in the state during 1984, ranging from 22 percent for larceny/theft to 47 percent for motor vehicle theft. Clearance rates rose for only one of the property crimes from 1983 to 1984 and decreased for two of the four violent index crimes.

FIGURE XVI



ARRESTS

Although primarily an indication of law enforcement activity, the number of arrests reported does provide a limited profile of the perpetrators of crime, especially for those crimes which have high clearance rates. Differing arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphases among agencies influence the volume of arrests for various offenses, particularly those against public order such as vagrancy, disorderly conduct, and related violations. However, arrests for serious crimes, e.g., robbery or burglary, are more likely to be consistent and uniform throughout all jurisdictions across the state.

The UCR Program requires that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion an individual is taken into custody. Although several charges may be lodged against a person at the time of arrest, only one arrest is counted for each separate time he is taken into custody.

Local law enforcement agencies report all arrests, whether for crime index offenses or other offenses, except misdemeanor traffic offenses. Therefore, considerable arrest data are available for which there are no corresponding offense data. All available arrest data are included here to allow a more complete review of total numbers and types of persons arrested in North Dakota and to allow a potentially representative review of other (non-index) offenses occurring within the state.

There were 27,809 arrests reported by North Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1984. This represents a decrease of 5.2 percent

(1,524 arrests) over the 29,333 reported in 1983, and an increase of 22 percent over the 22,802 arrests reported seven years earlier, in 1977.

The ratios of adults to juveniles and males to females among persons arrested in North Dakota in 1984 increased slightly from those found in previous years. Twenty-one percent or less of total arrests in both 1983 and 1984 were under the age of 18 years as shown in Table IX, although there were 440 more arrests of juveniles reported in 1984 than in 1983.

TABLE IX

Adults and Juveniles Arrested
North Dakota, 1977-1984

	Adults		Juveniles		
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
1977	16,915	74	5,887	26	22,802
1978	17,500	74	6,050	26	23,550
1979	18,981	74	6,707	26	25,688
1980	22,126	78	6,203	22	28,329
1981	22,203	78	6,158	22	28,361
1982	23,908	81	5,563	19	29,471
1983	24,015	82	5,318	18	29,333
1984	22,051	79	5,758	21	27,809

As in 1983, the majority of total reported arrests were male with only 4 percent (982) reported as female. Females accounted for only 1 percent and 13 percent of adult and juvenile arrests, respectively. Figure XVII presents both actual numbers and percentages of arrests represented by male and female adults and juveniles.

FIGURE XVII

Persons Arrested
by Sex
North Dakota, 1984

Table X on the next page reviews arrests reported in 1984 by racial category. Over 92 percent of persons arrested were white, with just over 7 percent reported as American Indian. (These statistics are provided by local law enforcement agencies which contribute to the North Dakota UCR Program. Since the tribal law enforcement agencies have currently not decided to participate, no arrest figures are shown for the reservations.) While actual numbers of arrests have both increased and decreased slightly over the last seven years, the available data indicate that the percentages in the racial breakdown have remained relatively constant.

TABLE X

Race of Persons Arrested
North Dakota, 1984

Race	Adults	Juveniles	Total Number	Total Percent
White	20,307	5,315	25,622	92.1%
Black	93	18	111	0.4%
American Indian	1,611	410	2,021	7.3%
Other	40	15	55	0.2%
Total	22,051	5,758	27,809	100%

Arrests by age, sex, and offense are shown in Table XI. The majority of arrests, 10,802 or 39 percent, were of persons aged 18-24. Until 1984, this age category had accounted for 40-45 percent of reported arrests in each of the eight years for which data is available. In 1984, the next largest category of arrests was persons aged 25 to 29 with 14 percent of total arrests. The smallest category, representing only 0.8 percent (231 cases) was arrests of those persons aged 60 to 64.

Only 4,205 (15 percent) of the total 27,809 reported arrests were arrests for crime index offenses. Forty-seven percent of these arrests (1,995) were arrests of juveniles. This represents a 6 percent increase over the 1983 figure for arrests of juveniles for crime index (i.e., serious) offenses.

In comparison to the 21 percent of total arrests represented by juveniles, the figure of 47 percent of serious offenses is high. This figure has dropped, however, from the 53 percent reported five years ago in 1977 when more juveniles than adults were arrested for crime index offenses.

TABLE XI

Arrests by Age, Sex, and Offense
North Dakota, 1984

Offense		Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Juveniles	Adults	All	By Offense
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	M			1				2	2	1			2					1	7	8	10
	F										1		1						2	2	
Negligent Manslaughter	M				1			4			4							1	8	9	10
	F									1									1	1	
Forcible Rape	M	2		5	2	1	3	6	7	9	4	4	2		1		1	13	34	47	47
	F																				
Robbery	M					2		14	4	2	5							2	25	27	32
	F							4		1									5	5	
Aggravated Assault	M		1	2		5	4	47	24	16	13	12	5	3		1	1	12	122	134	148
	F			3	2			3		3	2	1						5	9	14	
Burglary	M	12	24	47	47	58	67	240	61	21	10	13	7					255	352	607	628
	F		1	2	2	5	2	7	1	1								12	9	21	
Larceny/Theft	M	85	164	301	205	191	198	548	116	89	80	62	43	24	23	18	25	1,144	1,028	2,172	3,098
	F	31	55	129	76	64	63	223	67	44	35	23	37	22	15	16	26	418	508	926	
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1	8	29	20	48	17	58	18	7	9	3	6	1	1			123	103	226	242
	F		1	4	3	1	1	1	3		2							10	6	16	
Other Assaults	M	3	2	9	7	10	12	79	51	44	25	7	11	7	7	1		43	232	275	310
	F		2	5	1	1	3	10	4	2	4	1	1	1				12	23	35	
Arson	M	5	2	1	1	7	6	54	24	10	5	3	3	4				22	103	125	154
	F	4		2	2	2	1	5	8	4		1						11	18	29	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M		4	7	8	7	8	63	20	21	16	11	7		1			34	139	173	224
	F			7	6	2	3	20	7	2	3	1						18	33	51	
Fraud	M					2	1	547	305	218	126	88	63	56	35	8	7	3	1,453	1,456	2,206
	F					1	1	338	152	104	77	39	24	8	2	3	1	2	748	750	
Embezzlement	M							1	1			2							4	4	6
	F										1	1							2	2	
Stolen Property	M	1	5	17	8	17	15	41	9	3	3	1	3	1				63	61	124	143
	F		2	6	1	1	1	6		1		1						11	8	19	
Vandalism	M	34	66	67	50	54	38	78	17	13	6	3				1		309	118	427	468
	F		4	10	4	11	2	7	2		1							31	10	41	
Weapons -- Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M		9	15	7	10	1	21	13	6	5	3	2	1		1	2	42	54	96	98
	F				1			1										1	1	2	
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	M																				5
	F							3		2									5	5	
Sex Offenses	M		5	14	8	3	4	25	24	12	10	2	3	5	1	2	5	34	89	123	127
	F							1	2		1								4	4	
Drug Abuse Violations	M			8	14	26	39	494	173	67	20	6	3	1		1		87	765	852	975
	F		1	2	3	3	4	61	32	8	3	6						13	110	123	
Gambling	M												1						1	1	4
	F							1			1	1							3	3	
Offenses Against Family and Children	M			1				22	16	22	9	8	3	4	1	2		1	87	88	95
	F							1	5	1									7	7	
Driving Under the Influence	M			1	9	33	82	2,093	1,081	741	521	396	252	231	189	104	98	125	5,706	5,831	6,654
	F				4	7	21	302	184	115	70	44	23	26	16	8	3	32	791	823	
Liquor Laws	M	1	1	28	97	291	421	2,289	193	104	49	31	26	12	11	4	2	839	2,723	3,562	4,545
	F		4	20	54	138	152	536	34	20	15	7	1		2			368	615	983	

Disorderly Conduct	M	7	11	23	25	50	46	424	187	123	84	50	36	27	17	13	22	162	983	1,145	1,333
	F		5	18	10	8	15	61	26	19	5	8	1	8	2		2	56	132	188	
Vagrancy	M							6	7	3	5	5	2	4	1				33	33	37
	F							1	1		1	1							4	4	
All Others (Except Traffic)	M	37	47	99	76	100	115	1,694	737	481	320	147	109	86	69	42	34	474	3,719	4,193	5,400
	F	14	11	41	44	36	33	351	251	151	103	65	43	23	23	6	12	179	1,028	1,207	
Suspicion	M	3	10	15	11	4	6	9	4	2	2	1		1	1			49	20	69	86
	F		1	5	8	3												17		17	
Curfew and Loitering	M		6	26	29	14	19											94		94	147
	F		1	21	16	12	3											53		53	
Runaways	M	2	25	79	96	50	24											276		276	577
	F	1	7	113	78	53	49											301		301	
Totals by Age Group	M	193	390	795	721	983	1,126	9,859	3,096	2,015	1,331	858	589	468	358	198	198	4,208	17,969	22,177	
	F	50	95	388	315	348	354	1,943	779	479	325	200	131	88	60	33	43	1,550	4,082	5,632	
Grand Total by Age Group		243	485	1,183	1,036	1,331	1,480	10,802	3,875	2,494	1,656	1,058	720	556	418	231	241	5,758	22,051	27,809	27,809

Previously released reports provided two possible explanations for this over representation of juveniles in arrests for serious crimes:

1. The assumption that juveniles are not as sophisticated as adults in trying to avoid detection and apprehension and are somewhat less mobile than adults, and are therefore more easily apprehended; and

2. The assumption that juveniles are more likely to commit crimes in the company of other juveniles and thus several juveniles may be arrested for the commission of a single offense.

The 11,199 arrests reported for DWI and liquor law violations represented 40 percent of the total reported arrests in North Dakota in 1984 and 47 percent of arrests for non-index crimes. Arrests of adults for DWI decreased by 13 percent in 1984 and decreased by 21 percent for other liquor law violations. Juvenile arrests for DWI decreased by 1 percent, compared to total juvenile arrests, while arrests of juveniles for other liquor law violations decreased by 4 percent.

Adult arrests for drug abuse violations increased by 0.1 percent over 1983, but arrests of juveniles for these offenses decreased by 19 percent from 1983 to 1984.

PROPERTY LOSS TO CRIME

Property loss to crime continues to grow overall. Despite the decrease in overall dollar value of property stolen, in the past two years the percent recovered has remained the same. Table XII presents the dollar value of reported property losses statewide annually from 1977 through 1984; value of recovered properties and percentage of recovery annually.

TABLE XII

Property Loss to Crime
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Year	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered	Percent Recovered
1977	$4,647,442	$2,181,163	47
1978	5,969,383	2,790,073	48
1979	7,053,153	3,568,907	51
1980	8,773,753	3,992,838	45
1981	8,865,139	4,109,378	46
1982	8,725,532	4,305,097	49
1983	8,782,823	3,957,757	45
1984	7,740,904	3,448,505	45

Table XIII on the next page provides a breakdown of value of reported stolen property by type of property. About 90 percent of locally stolen motor vehicles are recovered and almost 50 percent of consumable goods are recovered.

TABLE XIII

Property Stolen and Recovered
by Type of Property
North Dakota, 1984

Type of Property	Dollar Value of Stolen Property	Dollar Value of Recovered Property	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	$ 628,504	$ 88,226	14%
Jewelry and Precious Metals	416,546	60,645	15%
Clothing and Furs	135,053	46,150	34%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	2,686,550	2,429,854	90%
Office Equipment	45,881	8,007	18%
TV's, Radios, Cameras, etc.	720,016	147,606	21%
Firearms	129,829	30,855	24%
Household Goods	173,821	21,834	13%
Consumable Goods	135,000	62,918	47%
Livestock	135,200	2,627	2%
Miscellaneous	2,534,484	549,780	22%
GRAND TOTAL	$7,740,904	$3,448,505	45%

Note: Totals are not the same as those shown in various other tables due to missing data.

Figure XVIII presents the same data in graphic form. Stolen motor vehicles alone account for over 34 percent of all reported stolen property. Although this figure does not represent actual dollar loss to North Dakota citizens as many of the stolen vehicles (90 percent) are eventually recovered, it does suggest that perhaps greater crime prevention efforts should be directed toward motor vehicles.

FIGURE XVIII

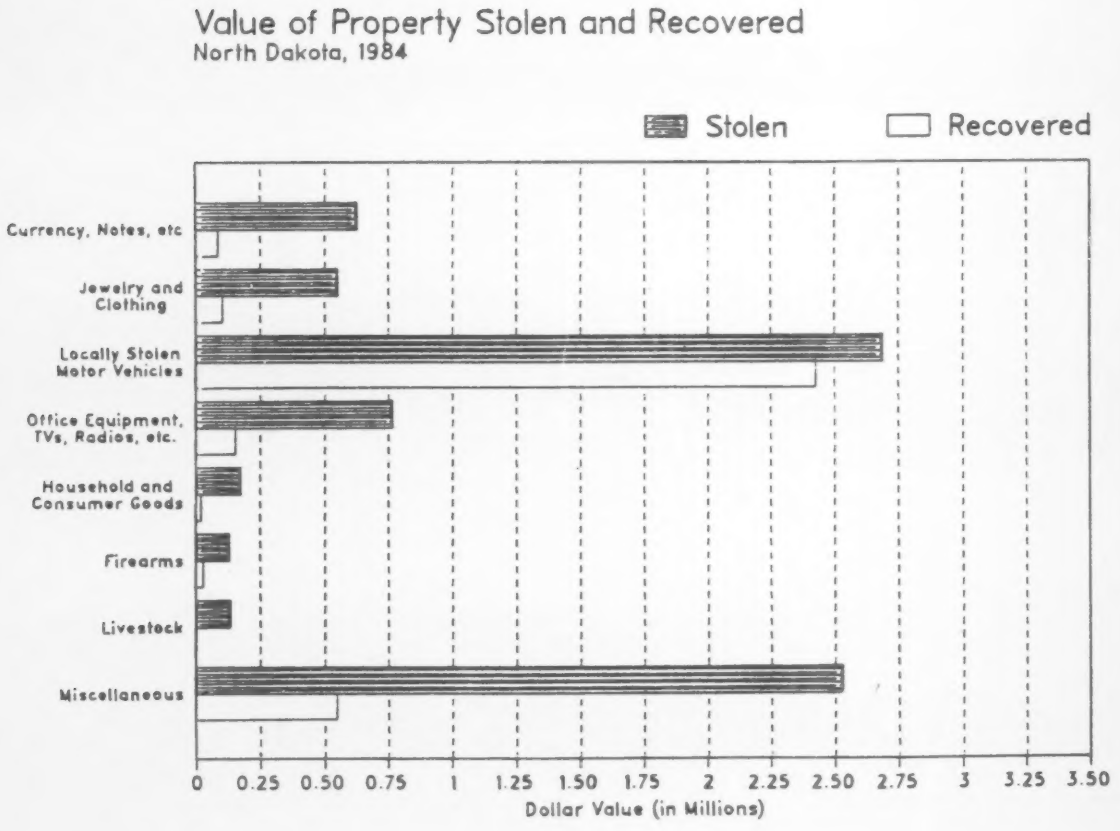


Table XIV provides data on values of stolen property by offense types for each of the seven crime index offenses. The table also shows average dollar value per offense. When actual thefts of motor vehicles are added together with thefts from motor vehicles and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, the total accounts for 50 percent of all reported stolen property.

TABLE XIV

Value of Property Stolen, by Offense Type
North Dakota, 1984

Offense	Number of Reported Offenses*	Dollar Value of Stolen Property	Average Dollar Valu Per Offense
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	12	$ 1,000	$ 83
Forcible Rape	87	15	0.2
Robbery			
Highway	18	2,346	130
Commercial House	9	7,268	808
Gas or Service Station	3	899	300
Chain Store	5	611	122
Residence	7	6,855	979
Bank	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	8	1,944	243
TOTAL ROBBERY	50	$ 19,923	$ 398
Burglary			
Residence			
Night	625	$ 206,293	$ 330
Day	245	163,812	669
Unknown	618	341,174	552
Non-Residence			
Night	892	432,251	485
Day	69	24,269	352
Unknown	241	124,449	516
TOTAL BURGLARY	2,690	$1,292,248	$ 480
Larceny-Theft			
Pocket-Picking	11	$ 3,702	$ 337
Purse-Snatching	28	2,366	85
Shoplifting	1,702	56,605	33
From Motor Vehicles	2,041	623,594	306
Motor Parts and Accessories	2,662	585,894	220
Bicycles	2,019	251,488	125
From Buildings	2,175	897,080	413
From Coin-Operated Machines	131	27,817	212
All Other	2,898	1,295,763	447
TOTAL LARCENY-THEFT	13,667	$3,744,310	$ 274
Motor Vehicle Theft	739	2,673,019	3,617
GRAND TOTAL	17,245	$7,730,515	$ 448

*In some categories, not all reported incidents are included due to missing data; therefore, numbers of offenses may not agree with totals seen in earlier tables.

INDEX CRIME BY CONTRIBUTOR

Total reported index offenses are summed in several ways in the following sections to provide comparisons as to where crime occurred in North Dakota in 1984. Beginning with total incident reports of individual law enforcement jurisdictions, the data were next combined into countywide totals and then into totals for the judicial districts. Rural and urban areas of the state are compared in terms of relative amounts of index crime, and in response to inquiries concerning the impact of energy development in western North Dakota, comparisons were provided between the western third and the eastern two-thirds of the state.

Individual Jurisdictions

As the UCR Program has evolved, some of the reporting agencies have changed. Currently, all of the county sheriffs' departments report directly to the program, as do the police departments of 24 cities in North Dakota. All cities over 2,000 in population report directly with the exception of Beulah, Bottineau, and Oakes. These cities and most other smaller municipalities report to and are included in the various county sheriffs' reports.

Table XV lists the percentages of total statewide index crime as reported by the agency with jurisdiction in 1984. As in 1982 and 1983, the major cities reported the largest numbers of index offenses. The cumulative percentage column shows that 12 of the 74 participating agencies reported over 75 percent of the 17,479 reported index offenses. Conversely, reports from 13 jurisdictions also totaled to the number of offenses needed to make up

North Dakota Crime Index Offenses, 1984
Percent Contribution Reported, by Jurisdiction

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number of Index Offenses	Percent of Total Statewide Index Offenses	Cumulative Percent[1]
Fargo P.D.	3,206	18.37	18.37
Bismarck P.D.	2,202	12.62	30.99
Grand Forks P.D.	1,952	11.17	42.16
Minot P.D.	1,516	8.68	50.84
Williston P.D.	798	4.57	55.41
Dickinson P.D.	728	4.17	59.58
Jamestown P.D.	715	4.10	63.68
Mandan P.D.	602	3.45	67.13
Wahpeton P.D.	444	2.54	69.67
Devils Lake P.D.	375	2.15	71.82
West Fargo P.D.	340	1.95	73.77
UND Jurisdiction	323	1.85	75.62
Ward Co. S.O.	269	1.54	77.16
Williams Co. S.O.	235	1.35	78.51
Cass Co. S.O.	226	1.29	79.80
McLean Co. S.O.	208	1.19	80.99
Burleigh Co. S.O.	140	.80	81.79
Valley City P.D.	129	.74	82.53
Rolette Co. S.O.	127	.73	83.26
Grand Forks Co. S.O.	121	.69	83.95
Pembina Co. S.O.	121	.69	84.64
Richland Co. S.O.	120	.68	85.32
Grafton P.D.	118	.67	85.99
Bottineau Co. S.O.[2]	107	.61	86.60
Watford City P.D.	104	.60	87.20
Stark Co. S.O.	102	.58	87.78
Dunn Co. S.O.	97	.55	88.33
Morton Co. S.O.	95	.54	88.87
Walsh Co. S.O.	90	.51	89.38
Benson Co. S.O.	89	.50	89.88
Ramsey Co. S.O.	84	.48	90.36
Sargent Co. S.O.	82	.47	90.83
McKenzie Co. S.O.	81	.46	91.29
Barnes Co. S.O.	74	.42	91.71
Mountrail Co. S.O.	73	.41	92.12
Stutsman Co. S.O.	69	.39	92.51
Mercer Co. S.O.	67	.38	92.89
Emmons Co. S.O.	65	.37	93.26
Cavalier Co. S.O.	62	.35	93.61
Grant Co. S.O.	60	.34	93.95
Rugby P.D.	58	.33	94.28
McHenry Co. S.O.	57	.32	94.60
Wells Co. S.O.	56	.32	94.92
Traill Co. S.O.	55	.31	95.23
Pierce Co. S.O.	53	.30	95.53
Dickey Co. S.O.	51	.29	95.82
Divide Co. S.O.	51	.29	96.11
Carrington P.D.	49	.28	96.39
Harvey P.D.	49	.28	96.67
Eddy Co. S.O.	43	.24	96.91
Kidder Co. S.O.	43	.24	97.15
McIntosh Co. S.O.	41	.23	97.38
Towner Co. S.O.	37	.21	97.59
Langdon P.D.	36	.20	97.79
Golden Valley Co. S.O.	33	.18	97.97
Hazen P.D.	32	.18	98.15
Nelson Co. S.O.	32	.18	98.33
Ransom Co. S.O.	31	.17	98.50
Burke Co. S.O.	29	.16	98.66
Mayville P.D.	27	.15	98.81
Sheridan Co. S.O.	27	.15	98.96
Billings Co. S.O.	24	.14	99.10
Bowman Co. S.O.	23	.13	99.23
Renville Co. S.O.	23	.13	99.36
Oliver Co. S.O.	19	.11	99.47
Bowman P.D.	17	.10	99.57
Adams Co. S.O.	16	.09	99.66
Steele Co. S.O.	13	.08	99.74
LaMoure Co. S.O.	12	.07	99.81
Ellendale P.D.	12	.07	99.88
Foster Co. S.O.	11	.06	99.94
Hettinger Co. S.O.	1	.01	99.95
Hillsboro P.D.	1	.01	99.96
Slope Co. S.O.	1	.01	99.97

[1]Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

[2]Includes City of Bottineau statistics.

Total offenses reported by a jurisdiction ranged from 3,206 reported by the Fargo Police Department to 1 reported by the Slope County Sheriff's Department.

Table XVI on the next page ranks the various jurisdictions by crime rate per 1,000 population in 1984. Separate rankings are provided for sheriffs' jurisdictions (predominantly rural or small towns) and municipal police departments. Appendix D, "Index Offenses by Jurisdiction," provides detail on what type of crimes are most frequently reported by each jurisdiction.

TABLE XVI

North Dakota Crime Index Rates: Jurisdictions by Rank, 1984

SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENTS Jurisdiction	Rank	SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENTS Jurisdiction	Rank	POLICE DEPARTMENTS Jurisdiction	Rank
Williams	1 (21.08)	Ward	26 (9.97)	Grand Forks	1 (55.73)
Dunn	2 (18.86)	Rolette	27 (9.94)	Fargo	2 (50.26)
Billings	3 (18.74)	Sheridan	28 (9.85)	Devils Lake	3 (49.60)
Pierce	4 (18.48)	Dickey	29 (9.64)	Bismarck	4 (47.04)
McLean	5 (16.40)	Morton	30 (9.41)	Williston	5 (47.00)
Sargent	6 (14.97)	Traill	31 (9.35)	Wahpeton	6 (45.77)
Ramsey	7 (14.82)	Mountrail	32 (9.00)	Minot	7 (44.50)
Divide	8 (14.49)	Towner	33 (8.95)	Watford City	8 (43.81)
Grant	9 (13.83)	McIntosh	34 (8.85)	Jamestown	9 (43.22)
Cass	10 (13.05)	Stutsman	35 (8.80)	Dickinson	10 (37.70)
Burleigh	11 (12.78)	Walsh	36 (8.72)	Mandan	11 (36.79)
Wells	12 (12.67)	Burke	37 (7.57)	UND	12 (32.30)
McKenzie	13 (12.63)	McHenry	38 (7.36)	West Fargo	13 (30.24)
Eddy	14 (12.22)	Oliver	39 (7.30)	Grafton	14 (21.74)
Golden Valley	15 (12.10)	Ransom	40 (7.13)	Harvey	15 (19.31)
Cavalier	16 (12.04)	Mercer	41 (6.95)	Carrington	16 (18.72)
Barnes	17 (11.84)	Renville	42 (6.33)	Rugby	17 (17.28)
Richland	18 (11.64)	Nelson	43 (6.29)	Valley City	18 (16.31)
Pembina	19 (11.59)	Foster	44 (5.37)	Langdon	19 (15.85)
Bottineau*	20 (11.23)	Grand Forks	45 (5.16)	Mayville	20 (12.32)
Kidder	21 (11.15)	Adams	46 (4.50)	Hazen	21 (10.34)
Benson	22 (11.12)	Steele	47 (4.33)	Bowman	22 (8.07)
Emmons	23 (11.06)	LaMoure	48 (1.89)	Ellendale	23 (6.49)
Stark	24 (10.93)	Slope	49 (0.82)	Hillsboro	24 (0.63)
Bowman	25 (10.05)	Hettinger	50 (0.24)		

NOTE: The rate per 1,000 population is shown in parentheses immediately under each ranking.

*Includes City of Bottineau

Countywide

Countywide crime rates were calculated by first summing the populations of the county and any municipal areas contained within it; then summing the number of index offenses reported by each law enforcement jurisdiction within the county; and finally calculating a crime rate per 1,000 population using these total population and offense statistics. Table XVII lists the 1984 countywide index crime rates in rank order.

The presence of a major city frequently has a significant effect on the countywide crime rate. By comparing the countywide crime rates shown in Table XVII (next page) with the individual jurisdiction rates found in Table XVI (shown previously) it is possible to readily discern in which counties this effect occurred.

Ten counties exhibited index crime rates higher than the statewide average of 25.48 offenses per 1,000 population. These ten counties, which contain 61 percent of statewide population, accounted for 84 percent of total statewide reported index crime in 1984.

TABLE XVII

Rank-Ordered County-Wide Crime Rates
North Dakota, 1984

Rank	County	Crime Rate*	Rank	County	Crime Rate*
1	Cass	40.84	26	Pembina	11.59
2	Burleigh	40.45	27	Bottineau	11.23
3	Williams	36.73	28	Kidder	11.15
4	Grand Forks	34.94	29	Benson	11.12
5	Ramsey	34.70	30	Emmons	11.06
6	Stutsman	32.16	31	Rolette	9.94
7	Ward	29.24	32	Sheridan	9.85
8	Stark	28.98	33	Bowman	9.10
9	Richland	28.19	34	Mountrail	9.00
10	Morton	26.34	35	Towner	8.95
	STATEWIDE AVERAGE	25.48	36	McIntosh	8.85
11	McKenzie	21.05	37	Dickey	8.83
12	Dunn	18.86	38	Traill	8.58
13	Billings	18.74	39	Mercer	7.77
14	Pierce	17.83	40	Burke	7.57
15	McLean	16.40	41	McHenry	7.36
16	Wells	15.09	42	Oliver	7.30
17	Sargent	14.97	43	Ransom	7.13
18	Divide	14.49	44	Renville	6.33
19	Barnes	14.34	45	Nelson	6.29
20	Grant	13.83	46	Adams	4.50
21	Walsh	13.21	47	Steele	4.33
22	Cavalier	13.20	48	LaMoure	1.89
23	Foster	12.86	49	Slope	0.82
24	Eddy	12.22	50	Hettinger	0.24
25	Golden Valley	12.10			

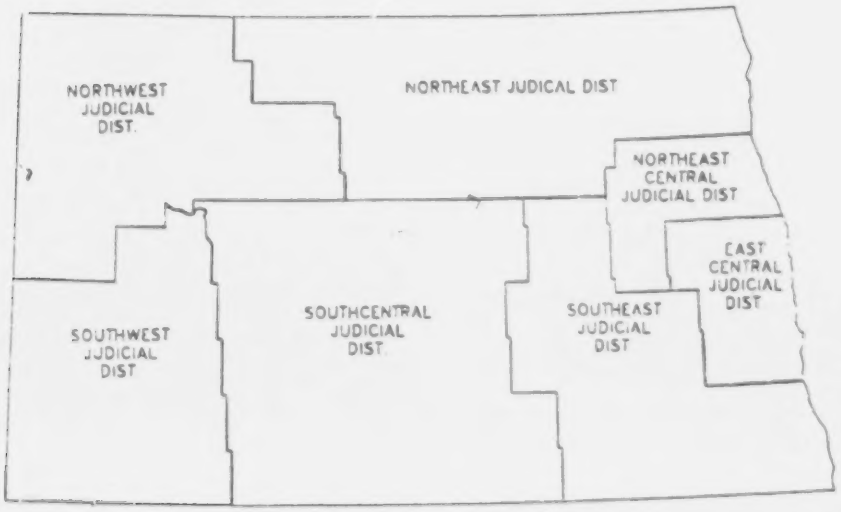
*Crime rate is shown per 1,000 population.

Judicial Districts

This section presents index crime rates calculated for each judicial district to provide for ready comparison with data on court caseloads published annually by the state court administrator. Figure XIX is a map of the judicial district boundaries. The crime rate for each district for 1984 is shown beneath the map and a ranking is given by crime rate.

FIGURE XIX

Index Crime by Judicial District
North Dakota, 1984



Judicial District	Population	Number of Index Offenses	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Popluation	Rank by Crime Rate
Northwest	113,437	3,156	27.82	3
Northeast	98,880	1,437	14.53	7
Northeast Central	77,281	2,428	31.42	2
East Central	105,218	3,868	36.76	1
Southeast	92,338	1,842	19.95	6
South Central	147,919	3,706	25.05	4
Southeast	51,107	1,042	20.39	5

Rural-Urban

The "urban" areas of the state are defined as those communities with populations of 2,500 or greater and which report directly to the UCR program. This is unquestionably an arbitrary determination and definition, but it does allow us to talk about rural crime without addressing the state as a whole. Since 1980, the cities included in our definition of "urban" areas have been:

City*	Population
Bismarck	46,807
Carrington	2,618
Devils Lake	7,560
Dickinson	19,312
Fargo	63,793
Grand Forks	45,024
Grafton	5,428
Harvey	2,538
Jamestown	16,543
Mandan	16,364
Minot	34,021
Rugby	3,356
Valley City	7,908
West Fargo	11,243
Wahpeton	9,701
Williston	16,979
TOTAL	309,195

*Note: Hazen, with an estimated population of 3,096, is excluded from this list in order to maintain continuity with previous years.

All other portions of the state are designated for purposes of this section.

Over the past eight years (1977-1984) there has been little change seen in the proportion of index offenses reported by rural and urban areas. While just over one-half of the state's population is "rural," the rural areas have contributed only about one-quarter of the index crime reported annually, as seen on the next page in Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII
Rural-Urban Index Crimes Distribution
North Dakota, 1982 - 83 - 84

		Population	Index Offenses	Crime Rate*	Percent of State Total (Crime Reported)	Percent Change
1982	Rural	370,531 (55%)	4,019	1,084.7	23%	
	Urban	299,469 (45%)	13,582	4,535.4	77%	
1983	Rural	376,030 (55%)	4,344	1,155.2	24%	+ 6%
	Urban	303,970 (45%)	13,666	4,495.8	76%	- 1%
1984	Rural	376,805 (55%)	3,876	1,028.7	22%	- 11%
	Urban	309,195 (45%)	13,603	4,399.8	78%	- 2%

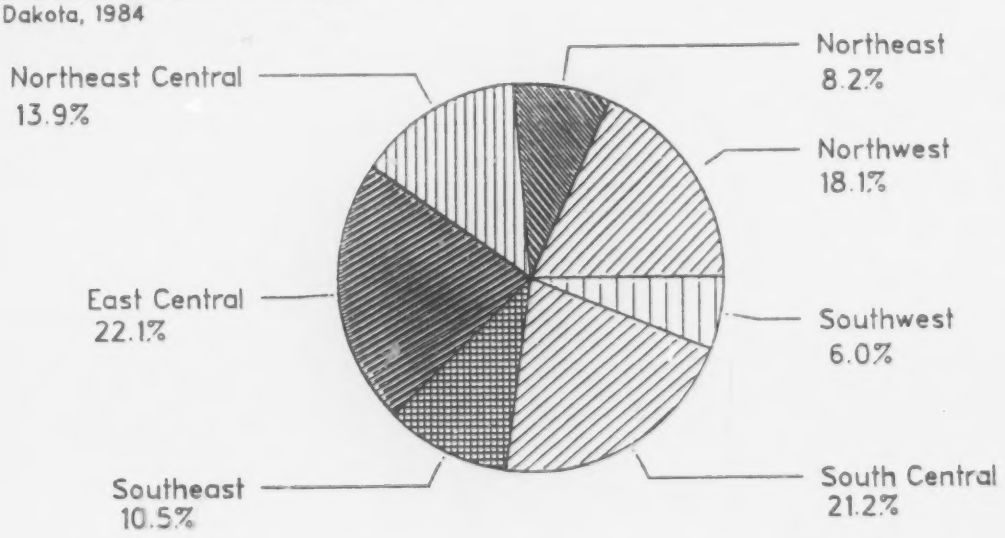
*Rate per 100,000 population

The rural index crime rate decreased by 11 percent from 1983 to 1984, while the urban index crime rate decreased only 2 percent for the same period.

Geographic size and population size seem to impact reported crime most significantly when a relatively large population is grouped into a relatively small geographic area, as in the cases of the East Central and Northeast Central Judicial Districts. Figure XX shows the relative portion of the total statewide index crime reported by law enforcement agencies in each of the judicial districts.

FIGURE XX

Total Statewide Index Offenses:
Precent Attributed to Each Judicial District
North Dakota, 1984



East - West

In response to inquiries in 1979 concerning the impact of energy development on crime in western North Dakota, 18 western counties were selected for comparison with the rest of the state. The specific counties selected are those in the shaded portions of the map in Figure XXI below. This 18-county area continues to be monitored in order to try to identify the effects of the rise and decline of energy development on reported crimes.

FIGURE XXI

Western North Dakota Energy Development Area

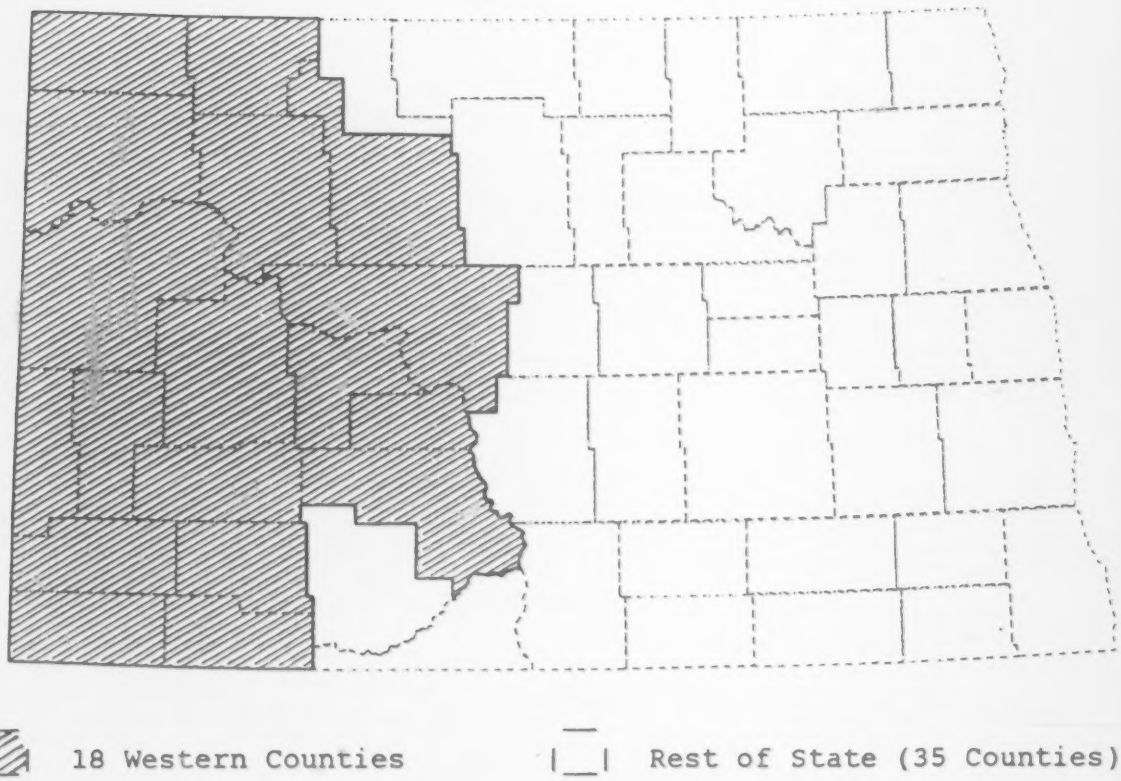


TABLE XIX

UCR Crime Index Offenses by East-West Areas
North Dakota, 1977, 1980-1984

YEAR	State* Area	Total Crime Index	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
	State Total	17,479	361	17,118	12	87	50	212	2,697	13,682	739
	Eastern Two-thirds	13,056	267	12,789	9	63	42	153	1,973	10,275	541
1984	Western One-third	4,423	94	4,329	3	24	8	59	724	3,407	198
	Percent of State Total (West)	25%	26%	25%	25%	28%	16%	28%	27%	25%	27%
	State Total	18,010	365	17,645	17	84	53	211	2,933	13,845	867
	Eastern Two-thirds	12,284	258	12,026	9	53	42	160	2,104	9,348	574
1983	Western One-third	5,726	107	5,619	8	31	11	51	829	4,497	293
	Percent of State Total (West)	32%	29%	32%	47%	37%	21%	24%	28%	32%	34%
	State Total	17,601	415	17,186	5	66	88	256	3,053	13,198	935
	Eastern Two-thirds	12,184	282	11,902	1	48	69	167	2,042	9,254	606
1982	Western One-third	5,417	133	5,284	4	18	19	89	1,011	3,944	329
	Percent of State Total (West)	31%	32%	31%	80%	27%	22%	35%	33%	30%	35%
	State Total	19,681	444	19,237	16	57	85	287	3,295	14,858	1,084
	Eastern Two-thirds	13,944	297	13,647	12	34	66	186	2,310	10,703	632
1981	Western One-third	5,737	147	5,590	4	23	19	101	985	4,155	452
	Percent of State Total (West)	29%	33%	29%	25%	40%	22%	35%	30%	28%	42%
	State Total	19,328	354	18,974	13	63	51	232	3,182	14,618	1,174
	Eastern Two-thirds	14,323	227	14,096	12	46	42	132	2,349	10,906	842
1980	Western One-third	5,005	127	4,878	1	17	9	100	833	3,712	332
	Percent of State Total (West)	26%	36%	26%	8%	27%	18%	43%	26%	25%	28%
	State Total	16,205	433	15,772	6	55	87	285	2,888	11,949	935
	Eastern Two-thirds	12,530	312	12,218	5	43	66	207	2,292	9,814	754
1977	Western One-third	3,675	121	3,554	1	12	21	78	596	2,135	181
	Percent of State Total (West)	23%	28%	23%	17%	22%	24%	27%	21%	18%	19%

*Western one-third includes 18 counties: Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Oliver, Slope, Stark, Ward, and Williams. Eastern two-thirds is the remaining 35 counties.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Sample Forms Used by Local Law Enforcement Agencies to Report to UCR Program

12-95a (REV 8-26-75)
FORM APPROVED
OMB NO 43-R0001

RETURN A - MONTHLY RETURN OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

FORWARD BY 7TH DAY AFTER CLOSE OF MONTH TO

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	DATA ENTRY	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER (KNOWN OFFENSES OR CONCEALED CRIMES)	11					
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12					
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	20					
a. RAPE BY FORCE	21					
b. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT FORCIBLE RAPE	22					
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	30					
a. FIREARM	31					
b. KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	32					
c. OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	33					
d. STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FISTS, FEET ETC.)	34					
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	40					
a. FIREARM	41					
b. KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	42					
c. OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	43					
d. HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC. - AGGRAVATED INJURY	44					
e. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE, NOT AGGRAVATED	45					
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	50					
a. FORCIBLE ENTRY	51					
b. UNLAWFUL ENTRY - NO FORCE	52					
c. ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY	53					
6. LARCENY-THEFT (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT)	60					
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70					
a. AUTOS	71					
b. TRUCKS AND BUSES	72					
c. OTHER VEHICLES	73					
GRAND TOTAL	77					

80 NUMBER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED THIS MONTH		
NUMBER OF OFFICERS KILLED		NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSAULTED
BY FELONIOUS ACTS	BY ACCIDENTAL OR NEGLIGENT ACTS	
SUBMIT COMPLETED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED FORM IF ANY OFFICER WAS ASSAULTED OR KILLED THIS MONTH		

DATE

PREPARED BY TITLE

CHIEF, COMMISSIONER, SHERIFF, OR SUPERINTENDENT

▼

MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT | AGENCY IDENTIFIER | POPULATION

◀

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE	
	INITIALS
RECORDED	
EDITED	
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VERIFIED	
ADJUSTED	

AGENCY AND STATE

STATE COPY

AGE, SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED, under 18 years of age

(Include those released without having been formally charged)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		SEX	AGE						Total Under 18	RACE					
			10 and Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Other
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	Male													
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	Male													
Forcible Rape	02	Male													
Robbery	03	Male													
Aggravated Assault (Return A-4a-d)	04	Male													
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	05	Male													
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	06	Male													
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	Male													
Other Assaults (Return A - 4e)	08	Male													
Arson	09	Male													
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	Male													
Fraud	11	Male													
Embezzlement	12	Male													
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13	Male													
Vandalism	14	Male													
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	Male													
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	Male													
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	Male													
Drug Abuse Violations — Grand Total	18	Male													
(1) Sale, Manufacturing — Subtotal	180	Male													
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	a	Male													
Marijuana	b	Male													
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	c	Male													
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	d	Male													
(2) Possession — Subtotal	185	Male													
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	e	Male													
Marijuana	f	Male													
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	g	Male													
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	h	Male													
Gambling — Total	19	Male													
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	a	Male													
Numbers and Lottery	b	Male													
All Other Gambling	c	Male													
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	Male													
Driving Under The Influence	21	Male													
Liquor Laws	22	Male													
Drunkenness	23	Male													
Disorderly Conduct	24	Male													
Vagrancy	25	Male													
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	Male													
Suspicion	27	Male													
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	28	Male													
Runaways	29	Male													

APPENDIX B

UCR Offense Definitions

OFFENSES IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting are divided into two groupings designated as Part I and Part II crimes. Information on the number of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, the number cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Arrest data are reported for Part I and Part II offenses. The Crime Index is composed of offenses 1-7 with the exception as noted in item 1 below.

NOTE: The classifications of these offenses for UCR reporting purposes are based on law enforcement investigation as opposed to determination by a court, medical examiner, jury, or other judicial hearing.

Part I offenses are as follows:

1. Criminal homicide. -- a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Excludes traffic fatalities. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

2. Forcible rape. -- The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used -- victim under age of consent) are excluded.

3. Robbery. -- The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

4. Aggravated assault. -- An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

5. Burglary -- breaking or entering. -- The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

6. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft). -- The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or

article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

7. Motor vehicle theft. -- The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

8. Arson. -- Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

The Part II offenses are:

9. Other assaults (simple). -- Assaults or attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

10. Forgery and counterfeiting. -- Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Attempts are included.

11. Fraud. -- Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are larceny by bailee and bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. Embezzlement. -- Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing. -- Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

14. Vandalism. -- Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

15. Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. -- All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

16. Prostitution and commercialized vice. -- Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

17. Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice). -- Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like. Attempts are included.

18. Drug abuse violations. -- State and local offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

19. Gambling. -- Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

20. Offenses against the family and children. -- Non-support, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

21. Driving under the influence. -- Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

22. Liquor laws. -- State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (offense 23) and "driving under the influence" (offense 21). Federal violations are excluded.

23. Drunkenness. -- Drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence" (offense 21).

24. Disorderly conduct. -- Breach of the peace.

25. Vagrancy. -- Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

26. All other offenses. -- All violations of state or local laws, except offenses 1-25 and traffic offenses.

27. Suspicion. -- No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

28. Curfew and loitering laws. -- Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

29. Runaways. -- Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

APPENDIX C

Population Statistics

North Dakota Population Figures Used in All Calculations in This Report Arranged by Reporting Jurisdiction

Adams County	3,559
Barnes County	6,251
Valley City	7,908
County Total	14,159
Benson County	8,007
Billings County	1,281
Bottineau County	9,526
Bowman County	2,288
Bowman	2,108
County Total	4,396
Burke County	3,833
Burleigh County	10,956
Bismarck	46,807
County Total	57,763
Cass County	17,323
Fargo	63,793
West Fargo	11,243
County Total	92,359
Cavalier County	5,151
Langdon	2,271
County Total	7,422
Dickey County	5,288
Ellendale	1,850
County Total	7,138
Divide County	3,521
Dunn County	5,143
Eddy County	3,520
Emmons County	5,879
Foster County	2,049
Carrington	2,618
County Total	4,667
Golden Valley County	2,728
Grand Forks County	23,474
Grand Forks	35,024
UND	10,000
County Total	68,498
Grant County	4,338
Hettinger County	4,140
Kidder County	3,857
LaMoure County	6,366
McHenry County	7,745
McIntosh County	4,634
McKenzie County	6,416
Watford City	2,374
County Total	8,790
McLean County	12,683
Mercer County	9,638
Hazen	3,096
County Total	12,734
Morton County	10,100
Mandan	16,364
County Total	26,464
Mountrail County	8,114
Nelson County	5,084
Oliver County	2,604
Pembina County	10,436
Pierce County	2,868
Rugby	3,356
County Total	6,224
Ramsey County	5,667
Devils Lake	7,560
County Total	13,227
Ransom County	4,349
Renville County	3,633
Richland County	10,308
Wahpeton	9,701
County Total	20,009
Rolette County	12,775
Sargent County	5,479
Sheridan County	2,742
Slope County	1,216
Stark County	9,332
Dickinson	19,312
County Total	28,644
Steele County	3,006
Stutsman County	7,839
Jamestown	16,543
County Total	24,382
Towner County	4,136
Traill County	5,884
Hillsboro	1,597
Mayville	2,192
County Total	9,673
Walsh County	10,321
Grafton	5,428
County Total	15,749
Ward County	26,982
Minot	34,071
County Total	61,053
Wells County	4,420
Harvey	2,538
County Total	6,958
Williams County	11,147
Williston	16,979
County Total	28,126
Statewide	686,000

APPENDIX D

Number and Rate of Index Offenses by Reporting Jurisdiction

NUMBER AND RATE OF INDEX CRIMES
BY REPORTING JURISDICTION
NORTH DAKOTA, 1984

The rate per 100,000 population is shown in parentheses immediately below the actual number of incidents reported for each offense-type. (In order to compare these rates with those found throughout the body of this report, move the decimal two places to the left to make these rates per 1,000 population.) A county-wide total is shown for each of those counties having more than one reporting jurisdiction within the geographic boundaries.

County	Reporting Jurisdiction	Index Crime	Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Adams	County S.O.	16 (449.6)					6 (168.6)	9 (252.9)	1 (28.1)
Barnes	County S.O.	74 (1,138.8)				1 (16.0)	15 (240.0)	55 (879.9)	3 (48.0)
	Valley City P.D.	129 (1,631.3)					7 (88.5)	111 (1,403.6)	11 (139 1)
	County-wide total	203 (1,433.7)				1 (7.1)	22 (155.4)	166 (1,172.4)	14 (98.9)
Benson	County S.O.	89 (1,111.5)			1 (12.5)		22 (274.8)	54 (674.4)	12 (149.9)
Billings	County S.O.	24 (1,873.5)				2 (156.1)	5 (390.3)	17 (1,327.1)	
Bottineau	County S.O.	107 (1,123.2)				4 (42.0)	3 (31.5)	96 (1,007 8)	4 (42.0)
Bowman	County S.O.	23 (1,005.2)					6 (262.2)	17 (743.0)	
	Bowman P.D.	17 (806.5)					9 (426.9)	8 (379.5)	
	County-wide total	40 (909.9)					15 (341.2)	25 (568.7)	
Burke	County S.O.	29 (756.6)					1 (26.1)	26 (678.3)	2 (52.2)
Burleigh	County S.O.	140 (1,277.8)		3 (27.4)	1 (9.1)	5 (45.6)	28 (255.6)	100 (912.7)	3 (27.4)
	Bismarck P.D.	2,202 (4,704.4)	1 (2.1)	7 (15.0)	6 (12.8)	20 (42.7)	321 (685.8)	1,765 (3,770.8)	82 (175.2)
	County-wide total	2,342 (4,054.5)	1 (1.7)	10 (17.3)	7 (12.1)	25 (43.3)	349 (604.2)	1,865 (3,228.7)	85 (147.2)
Cass	County S.O.	226 (1,304.6)		7 (40.4)	1 (5.8)	21 (121.2)	54 (311.7)	116 (669.6)	27 (155.9)
	Fargo P.D.	3,206 (5,025.6)	1 (1.6)	11 (17.2)	13 (20.4)	35 (54.9)	418 (655.2)	2,598 (4,072.5)	130 (203.8)
	West Fargo P.D.	340 (3,024.1)		2 (17.8)	1 (8.9)	1 (8.9)	55 (489.2)	269 (2,392.6)	12 (106.7)
	County-wide total	3,772 (4,086.1)	1 (1.1)	20 (21.7)	15 (16.2)	57 (61.7)	527 (570.6)	2,983 (3,229.8)	169 (183.0)
Cavalier	County S.O.	62 (1,203.6)		1 (19.4)			14 (271.8)	46 (893.0)	1 (19.4)
	Langdon P.D.	36 (1,585.2)		1 (44.4)		4 (176.1)	9 (396.3)	20 (880.7)	2 (88.1)
	County-wide total	98 (1,320.4)		2 (26.9)		4 (53.9)	23 (309.9)	66 (889.2)	3 (40.4)
Dickey	County S.O.	51 (964.4)				2 (37.8)	10 (189.1)	38 (718.6)	1 (18.9)
	Ellendale P.D.	12 (648.6)					3 (162.2)	9 (486.5)	
	County-wide total	63 (882.6)				2 (28.0)	13 (182.1)	47 (658.4)	1 (14.0)

Divide	County S.O.	51 (1,448.5)		1 (28.4)			28 (795.2)	21 (596.4)	1 (28.4)
Dunn	County S.O.	97 (1,886.1)				9 (175.0)	27 (525.0)	52 (1,011.1)	9 (175.0)
Eddy	County S.O.	43 (1,221.6)					19 (539.8)	21 (596.6)	3 (85.2)
Emmons	County S.O.	65 (1,105.6)					24 (408.2)	39 (663.4)	2 (34.0)
Foster	County S.O.	11 (536.8)					1 (48.8)	10 (488.0)	
	Carrington P.D.	49 (1,871.7)					7 (267.4)	39 (1,489.7)	3 (114.6)
	County-wide total	60 (1,285.6)					8 (171.4)	49 (1,049.9)	3 (64.3)
Golden Valley	County S.O.	33 (1,209.7)				2 (73.3)	1 (36.7)	29 (1,063.0)	1 (36.7)
Grand Forks	County S.O.	121 (515.5)		2 (8.5)	4 (17.0)	3 (12.8)	25 (106.5)	77 (328.0)	10 (42.6)
	Grand Forks P.D.	1,952 (5,573.3)	4 (11.4)	6 (17.1)	6 (17.1)	18 (51.4)	290 (828.0)	1,576 (4,499.8)	52 (148.5)
	UND	323 (3,230.0)				5 (50.0)	21 (210.0)	288 (2,880.0)	9 (90.0)
	County-wide total	2,396 (3,493.5)	4 (5.8)	8 (11.7)	10 (14.6)	26 (38.0)	336 (490.5)	1,941 (2,833.7)	71 (103.7)
Grant	County S.O.	60 (1,383.1)					7 (161.4)	49 (1,129.6)	4 (92.2)
Hettinger	County S.O.	1 (24.2)							1 (24.2)
Kidder	County S.O.	43 (1,114.9)				1 (25.9)	13 (337.0)	29 (751.9)	
LaMoure	County S.O.	12 (188.5)					2 (31.4)	10 (157.1)	
McHenry	County S.O.	57 (736.0)		7 (90.4)		4 (51.6)	35 (451.9)	5 (64.6)	6 (77.5)
McIntosh	County S.O.	41 (984.8)				4 (86.3)	5 (107.9)	29 (625.8)	3 (64.7)
McKenzie	County S.O.	81 (1,262.5)		2 (31.2)		1 (15.6)	20 (311.7)	57 (888.4)	1 (15.6)
	Watford City P.D.	104 (4,380.8)				11 (463.4)	16 (674.0)	72 (3,032.9)	5 (210.6)
	County-wide total	185 (2,104.7)		2 (22.8)		12 (136.5)	36 (409.6)	129 (1,467.6)	6 (68.3)
McLean	County S.O.	108 (1,640.0)				1 (7.9)	61 (481.0)	137 (1,080.21)	9 (71.0)
Mercer	County S.O.	67 (695.2)		1 (10.4)	2 (20.8)	1 (10.4)	6 (62.3)	54 (560.3)	3 (31.1)
	Hazen P.D.	32 (1,033.6)					7 (226.1)	24 (775.2)	1 (32.3)
	County-wide total	99 (777.4)		1 (7.9)	2 (15.7)	1 (7.9)	13 (102.1)	78 (612.5)	4 (31.4)

Morton	County S.O.	95 (940.6)	1 (9.9)			3 (29.7)	20 (198.0)	67 (663.4)	4 (39.6)
	Mandan P.D.	602 (3,678.8)			1 (6.1)	4 (24.4)	55 (336.1)	520 (3,177.7)	22 (134.4)
	County-wide total	697 (2,633.8)	1 (3.8)		1 (3.8)	7 (26.5)	75 (283.4)	587 (2,218.1)	26 (98.2)
Mountrail	County S.O.	73 (899.7)					6 (73.9)	65 (801.1)	2 (24.6)
Nelson	County S.O.	32 (629.4)		1 (19.7)			8 (157.4)	20 (393.4)	3 (59.0)
Oliver	County S.O.	19 (729.6)					5 (192.0)	14 (537.6)	
Pembina	County S.O.	121 (1,159.4)					46 (440.8)	71 (680.3)	4 (38.3)
Pierce	County S.O.	53 (1,848.0)	1 (34.9)				8 (278.9)	44 (1,534.2)	
	Rugby P.D.	58 (1,728.2)			2 (59.6)		2 (59.6)	54 (1,609.1)	
	County-wide total	111 (1,783.4)	1 (16.1)				10 (160.7)	98 (1,574.6)	
Ramsey	County S.O.	84 (1,482.3)					15 (264.7)	64 (1,129.3)	5 (88.2)
	Devils Lake P.D.	375 (4,960.3)		1 (13.2)	1 (13.2)	2 (26.5)	26 (343.9)	327 (4,325.4)	18 (238.1)
	County-wide total	459 (3,470.2)		1 (7.6)	1 (7.6)	2 (15.1)	41 (310.0)	391 (2,956.1)	23 (173.9)
Ransom	County S.O.	31 (712.8)		1 (23.0)			9 (206.9)	20 (459.9)	1 (23.0)
Renville	County S.O.	23 (633.1)				1 (27.5)	6 (165.2)	15 (412.9)	1 (27.5)
Richland	County S.O.	120 (1,164.1)		1 (9.7)			30 (291.0)	85 (824.6)	4 (38.8)
	Wahpeton	444 (4,576.8)		1 (10.3)			70 (721.6)	364 (3,752.2)	9 (92.8)
	County-wide total	564 (2,818.7)		2 (10.0)			100 (499.8)	449 (2,244.0)	13 (65.0)
Rolette	County S.O.	127 (994.1)		1 (7.8)	2 (15.7)	7 (54.8)	23 (180.0)	80 (626.2)	14 (109.6)
Sargent	County S.O.	82 (1,496.6)		1 (18.3)			31 (565.8)	46 (839.6)	4 (73.0)
Sheridan	County S.O.	27 (984.7)		2 (72.9)			8 (291.8)	17 (620.0)	
Slope	County S.O.	1 (82.2)		1 (82.2)					
Stark	County S.O.	102 (1,093.0)				2 (21.4)	34 (364.3)	64 (685.8)	2 (21.4)
	Dickinson P.D.	728 (3,769.7)		7 (36.2)		8 (41.4)	165 (854.4)	529 (2,739.2)	19 (98.4)
	County-wide total	830 (2,897.6)		7 (24.4)		10 (34.9)	199 (694.7)	593 (2,070.2)	21 (73.3)
Steele	County S.O.	13 (432.5)					8 (266.1)	4 (133.1)	1 (33.3)
Stutsman	County S.O.	69 (880.2)		1 (12.8)		1 (12.8)	29 (369.9)	33 (421.0)	5 (63.8)
	Jamestown P.D.	715 (4,[illegible]2.1)	2 (12.1)	2 (12.1)	1 (6.0)	5 (30.2)	156 (943.0)	515 (3,113.1)	34 (205.5)
	County-wide total	784 (3,215.5)	2 (8.2)	3 (12.3)	1 (4.1)	6 (24.6)	185 (758.8)	548 (2,247.6)	39 (160.0)

Towner	County S.O.	37 (894.6)					5 (120.9)	32 (773.7)	
Traill	County S.O.	55 (934.7)				3 (51.0)	4 (68.0)	44 (747.8)	4 (68.0)
	Hillsboro P.D.	1 (62.6)					1 (62.6)		
	Mayville P.D.	27 (1,231.8)					9 (410.6)	17 (775.5)	1 (45.6)
	County-wide total	83 (858.1)				3 (31.0)	14 (144.7)	61 (630.6)	5 (51.7)
Walsh	County S.O.	90 (872.0)				1 (9.7)	18 (174.4)	63 (610.4)	8 (77.5)
	Grafton P.D.	118 (2,173.9)				2 (36.8)	6 (110.5)	101 (1,860.7)	9 (165.8)
	County-wide total	208 (1,320.7)				3 (19.0)	24 (152.4)	164 (1,041.3)	17 (107.9)
Ward	County S.O.	269 (997.0)		5 (18.5)		2 (7.4)	48 (177.9)	200 (741.2)	14 (51.9)
	Minot P.D.	1,516 (4,449.5)	1 (2.9)	5 (14.7)	5 (14.7)	10 (29.4)	150 (440.3)	1,256 (3,686.4)	89 (261.2)
	County-wide total	1,785 (2,923.7)	1 (1.6)	10 (16.4)	5 (8.2)	12 (19.7)	198 (324.3)	1,456 (2,384.8)	103 (168.7)
Wells	County S.O.	56 (1,267.0)					9 (203.6)	47 (1,063.3)	
	Harvey P.D.	49 (1,930.7)					12 (472.8)	35 (1,379.0)	2 (78.8)
	County-wide total	105 (1,509.1)					21 (301.8)	82 (1,178.5)	2 (28.7)
Williams	County S.O.	235 (2,108.2)	1 (9.0)	2 (17.9)		3 (26.9)	48 (430.6)	169 (1,516.1)	12 (107.7)
	Williston P.D.	798 (4,699.9)		4 (23.6)	3 (17.7)	3 (17.7)	26 (153.1)	728 (4,287.6)	34 (200.2)
	County-wide total	1,033 (3,672.8)	1 (3.6)	6 (21.3)	3 (10.7)	6 (21.3)	74 (263.1)	897 (3,189.2)	46 (163.5)
State-wide Total		17,479 (2,547.9)	12 (1.7)	87 (12.7)	50 (7.3)	212 (30.9)	2,697 (393.1)	13,682 (1,994.5)	739 (107.7)